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COVER SUBJECT—Refinery, at Tampico, of Petroleos Mexicanos (PEMEX), established in 1938 to administer the petroleum industry of Mexico as a national monopoly. Having failed to secure a large foreign loan for the further development of its facilities, the corporation has evolved an extensive program to be financed from its own earnings. Substantial purchases of equipment are being made in Canada, and other supplies are required. A report on the petroleum industry of Mexico appears on page 2 of this issue of Foreign Trade.

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Petroleum Industry of Mexico Made Progress in Past Year

Production amounted to 62,097,308 barrels; below record of 1921 but higher than 1938-45 average—Industry was nationalized in 1938, and now being administered by PEMEX—Extensive program of development this year—Opportunities seen for Canadian exporters.

By W. J. Millyard, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

MEXICO CITY, May 5, 1950.—Progress was achieved by the petroleum industry in Mexico during the past year, production having amounted to 62,097,308 barrels. This compares with 58,529,210 barrels in 1948 and with 56,289,492 barrels in 1947, though these figures fall far short of the record annual production figure in 1921 of 193,400,000 barrels. They are an improvement, however, over the 1938-45 average of 40,000,000 barrels.

Holdings of all private oil companies in Mexico were confiscated by the government on March 18, 1938, and the petroleum industry has since been a national monopoly, administered by Petroleos Mexicanos (PEMEX). The trials and tribulations of this government corporation have been manifold during the past twelve years, but settlement in full has been reached with the United States companies, and annual instalments on its debt to British companies have been paid promptly.

The recent annual report of PEMEX reveals that the daily production at the end of last December had reached 196,500 barrels of crude petroleum and 164,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas, equivalent to 32,800 barrels of oil. Total reserves are estimated at 1,506 million barrels. The annual production goal of 70,200,000 barrels by 1955 should be reached at the present rate of increase.

There were 163 new wells completed and 33 partially completed in 1949, as compared with 83 completed and 40 partially completed in 1948. While exploration fell off somewhat in 1949, this decline has already been checked. In fact, there were more groups in the field at the end of last March than at any time in 1947 and 1948, which should be reflected in larger drilling and production figures in due course. Some United States companies have received permission to drill for oil in Mexico, but the title to any wells that they should bring in will pass to PEMEX. The private operators will be entitled, however, to a proportion of the revenue derived from the wells drilled by them.

Revenue from Sale of Oil Higher

Even though the price of oil declined during 1949, increased production and a 25 per cent increase in the price of gasoline in Mexico resulted in a revenue of 1,229,394,000 pesos from the domestic and export sale of petroleum, compared with 960,902,000 pesos in 1948. Only a small proportion of the sales were made in the export market, as the rapid rate of industrialization in Mexico is keeping pace with the growing oil production. Net profits for the year amounted to 331,777,000 pesos, and the liquid position is considered sound, with current assets approximately double current liabilities. Domestic sales during the last three years are as follows: 1947, 36,806,000 barrels; 1948, 39,827,000 barrels; 1949, 44,574,000 barrels.

Refining capacity has increased, a new record having been achieved during the past year. Figures for the last three years are as follows: 1947, 46,400,000 barrels; 1948, 47,547,000 barrels; 1949, 50,805,000 barrels.

The national treasury has benefited from the advancing sales income, the industry having paid the following taxes in the past three years: 1947, 213,378,049 pesos; 1948, 324,195,548 pesos; 1949, 335,397,675 pesos.

Pemex Adheres to Certain Principles

The Mexican Government has set forth many reasons for its drastic expropriation measures in 1938, one of the most frequently repeated being that the private companies lacked a social conscience, exploited the workers, and felt no sense of responsibility in furthering the destiny of Mexico as a nation. PEMEX, in its annual report, states that it has operated in accordance with its place in the social and economic life of this country, and has adhered to the following principles:

(1) To attain the conservation of the oil resources of Mexico and operate them to the best advantage of the nation.

(2) To attempt to supply ample fuels and lubricants to all centres of consumption in the country.

(3) To effect export operations only after all domestic needs have been satisfied, so as to contribute to the balancing of Mexico's foreign commerce.

(4) To contribute to the national treasury as far as possible through payment in due course of taxes imposed by the government.

(5) To promote the cultural and social improvement of the oil population by raising its standard of living.

(6) To aim for collective benefits in the regions where oil resources are exploited through the construction of schools, hospitals, roads, athletic fields, etc.

Expansion Program Covers all Branches of Industry

PEMEX is greatly handicapped in that its only source of funds for capital expenditure is from current revenue, as it has been contrary to government policy to make any allocation for oil development in the annual budget. Two years ago, an American Congressional Committee spent several months in Mexico studying the petroleum industry with a view to the provision of a loan from the United States Government. They subsequently issued an exhaustive report urging that a loan of $470,000,000 be made, largely in the form of capital machinery and equipment. Despite lengthy negotiations between Mexican and American officials in Washington, matters reached a stalemate and the talks were discontinued. There is now no apparent prospect of PEMEX receiving any foreign loans in the near future to assist its development and expansion.

However, from its own earnings, the following program has been promulgated for completion in the current year:

(1) The drilling of more wells than those finished in 1949. There are now 61 drilling outfits in the field, which will probably be increased to 75 within the year.

(2) A continued increase in production, the goal being 300,000 barrels a day by the end of the year, the oil equivalent of gas production being included in this figure.

(3) Completion of the works started at Poza Rica, Mexico's richest oilfield, which will result in an increase of the recoverable reserves in this field, as well as the complete utilization of gas and accompanying products, including those which are considered as impurities, such as sulphur.

(4) Construction of a refinery at Reynosa, in the state of Tamaulipas, with a processing capacity of 5,000 barrels a day.

(5) Construction of a gas pipe line from Matamoros through Reynosa to Mision.

(6) Construction of various works of a social character, such as hospitals, consulting offices and dispensaries at five fields, work on school buildings at 19 work centres, and buildings for consumers co-operatives in three fields.

In addition to these works, other longer term projects will be started as soon as the financial resources of PEMEX permit, as follows:

(1) Increase of the storage facilities and installations at sales agencies throughout Mexico.

(2) Replacement of storage tanks at refineries, terminals, fields and pumping stations, and installation of additional units that will allow more efficient handling of production.

(3) Construction of a gas pipe line Reynosa-Monterrey-Torreon.

(4) Construction of a refinery on the Pacific Coast.

(5) Construction of a gas pipe line, Brazil-Tampico-Poza Rica, to connect with the one already in operation between the latter place and Mexico City.

(6) Construction of a dry dock at the port of Veracruz.

(7) Replacement of the units of their fleet.

(8) Construction of a plant for the production of lubricants.

(9) Construction of the necessary plants for the efficient utilization of gas production in the northeastern fields.

Opportunities Seen for Canadian Manufacturers

Obviously, to carry out the foregoing program, the items required are so varied as to be practically innumerable. PEMEX operates a very large purchasing division, and usually buys through the local agents of foreign manufacturers. In this connection, a substantial volume of goods is being purchased from Canada. If any Canadian firms, producing goods which appear to be of a type that should interest PEMEX, have a Mexican representative who is not making sales to this corporation, they should inquire why they are not receiving a share of the business. If there are other Canadian firms that wish to submit quotations and have no local agent, they should communicate with the Commercial Counsellor for Canada in Mexico City.

Trinidad Expects Large Citrus Crop This Year

Port-of-Spain, May 26, 1950.—(FTS)—Trinidad's citrus crop for 1950 is estimated at 600,000 boxes by the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association. In 1948, the association handled more than 500,000 boxes of fruit, the largest so far since the formation of the association. Ninety per cent of the tinned citrus juice production is exported to Canada. The remaining ten per cent is distributed in Trinidad and the other West Indian Islands. Since harvesting began, four shipments toward a total of 160,000 boxes of fresh fruit have been made to England. The 1949 crop was 70 per cent below that for 1948. Of the total crop, 63,300 boxes of fresh fruit were produced as against 207,041 in 1948 and the total of all canned juices amounted to 119,484 cartons compared with 274,000 in 1948. Pineapple juicing and canning was increased by nearly four times from 441 cartons in 1948 to 1,613 cartons in 1949. This juice finds a very ready market in Trinidad.

Co-Ordination of All Transport in South and Central Africa Is Plan

Conference in October will consider proposals for railway linking Northern Rhodesia with adjoining East African territories—Despite increases in passenger and freight traffic, and advance in rail rates, South African Railways had large operating deficit last year—Air service to Australia inaugurated.

By C. Blair Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of three articles by Mr. Birkett on economic conditions in South Africa. Values quoted are in South African pounds.)

CAPE TOWN, May 29, 1950.—Consideration is being given to the co-ordination of all forms of transport in South and Central Africa, a conference of representatives from the countries concerned having been planned for next October. Of particular importance are proposals for a railway linking Northern Rhodesia with the adjoining East African territories. This would tap large fertile tracts of land that have not been developed by reason of the fact that they are so remote, and would be of great strategic importance. Such projects, designed to open up territories hitherto of little or no economic importance, are of special interest to South Africa as a means of developing her export trade and of procuring food and raw materials.

Despite increases in passenger and freight traffic, and an advance of seven per cent in rail rates, the South African Railways had an operating deficit of £3,000,000 during the year ended March 31, 1950. The annual report of these railways indicates that the train mileage was 104,482,681, which exceeds the previous record of 1947-48 by 3,942,000 miles. The freight hauled amounted to 55,323,000 tons, which was 2,708,500 tons more than the record established in the preceding year. Passenger traffic also reached a new high level, with 254,454,000 passenger journeys, the previous peak being in 1934-35. Expenditures increased, however, at a more rapid rate, creating a deficit of £2,778,000 in overall operations, instead of an estimated surplus of £961,000.

Estimates in the recent railway budget, therefore, are framed for expected lower trends caused mainly by import control and also continued high level of operating costs. To remedy this situation a general increase of ten per cent has been made in charges for all services, as from April 1. Exemptions are allowed on certain air services and freight rates on specified essential foodstuffs. Expenditure for 1950-51 is estimated at £100,801,000 and revenue at £102,351,000, providing a surplus of £1,550,000. The increase in rates is having a widespread effect on all fields of commercial and industrial activities, as well as on the purse of the ordinary citizen.

Congestion in Ports Overcome

The scarcity of railway trucks which for some time since the war has been the main cause for congestion at the ports, and the slowdown in conveyance of ore to the ports, has now been overcome. Officials state that there are now enough trucks in use for everyday requirements. This improved situation is the result of sizeable receipts of railway trucks from Great Britain, Canada and the United States, and stepped-up work schedules at the assembly plants.

Shipping Lines Join Conference

In shipping, the government-owned ships have been operating at a loss owing largely to increased competition from more modern ships, and substantial repair bills. In January the two South African-owned lines, South African Lines Limited and South African Marine Corporation Limited, both of Cape Town, were admitted to the South African Conference Lines. They are the first South African lines to be extended membership in this conference. They are now enabled to trade between South Africa and Europe on an even basis with British and other shipping lines. Reduced tonnages from North America are an important factor in this development.

For six months ending January 31 last, Union harbours showed an operating surplus of £1,560,549 and continue to be the major revenue earning department of the railways administration. During January, revenue exceeded expenditure by £140,793. In April, increases in tariff were imposed along with the increase in rail rates, amounting in some cases to nearly 100 per cent. Thus it is rightly held that shipping companies using the ports are in effect bolstering the financing of other railway departments which are running at a loss.

A shipping bill based on the Canada Shipping Act is now before Parliament. This measure, which has long been contemplated, envisages a completely new department of shipping, under a director of shipping and a national marine advisory council of seven members, among whom would be representatives of the shipowners, underwriters, certificated masters, and ships' officers, to advise the Minister responsible for administering the Act.

Air Services Lost Money Last Year

Despite a steady increase in traffic during past years, South African Government air services lost money in 1949. A remedy in the form of revised schedules was introduced in February whereby it is expected to save nearly £100,000 annually in operations without sacrifice in efficiency or service to the public. It is expected that under the new schedule some 680,000 fewer flight miles will be undertaken with consequent saving of gasoline. In May there arrived the first of four pressurized Constellations ordered from the United States, the remainder to follow during the ensuing three months. These machines will much improve the efficiency and comfort of the service.

In April it was announced that a direct air service between South Africa and Australia was to be inaugurated on June 1. This service is expected to reduce the flying time between the two countries from eight days by the present route, to forty hours, and will be an important factor in furthering relations. Air services between the United States and Europe and other parts of the world are maintained efficiently, notably by United States and British lines.

South Africa has what is called a National Road System, which comprises fourteen main trunk roads covering the whole Union with a network of highways especially constructed to carry arterial traffic, and linking the main centres of the country. In all, the system covers 5,396 miles of road, of which about 2,400 miles have been macadamized and 1,300 prepared for macadamizing, on which about 600 bridges have been built to take the wide national roads. The cost to the end of 1949 is approximately £32,000,000. The system is operated by the National Transport Commission, which depends on its funds from the revenue derived from the tax on petrol plus certain loans that have been raised in past years.

Ireland Taking Active Measures To Increase Foreign Shipments

Necessity appreciated by both government and traders—Industrial Development Authority established—Federation of Irish Manufacturers suggests setting up of government export-import agency—Manufacturers urged to develop business abroad—Imports from Canada more than doubled in first three months of 1950.

By H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the second of two reports on economic conditions in Ireland, prepared by Mr. Priestman for *Foreign Trade*. One pound sterling equals $3.0800.)

DUBLIN, May 13, 1950.—Both the government and traders appreciate the necessity for active measures in expanding Irish exports. The government has already established the Industrial Development Authority, whose functions are to examine the present structure of manufacturing enterprises, the incidence of import tariffs, and proposals for the creation of new industries. Work under the last heading will no doubt include guidance to native or foreign capital seeking investment in Ireland. The Federation of Irish Manufacturers is, however, of the opinion that a central import-export organization should be set up by the government to deal specifically with problems of import and export trade. The scheme suggested to the government by the federation is that the proposed body should be financed by the Industrial Credit Corporation Ltd., a state-controlled organization set up in 1933 "to act as underwriters and investment bankers and to engage in the promotion or financing of industrial undertakings of all kinds in Eire". The federation would like the proposed body to purchase from the manufacturers (whom it would pay in sterling) to undertake all work involved in the export of goods, and to export the goods to the markets which had been developed. This suggestion was submitted to the Departments of Finance and External Affairs in February. Though there has been no announcement to indicate government reaction to the proposals, it is welcome evidence that Irish manufacturers are aware of the urgent importance of increasing their exports, that they recognize the fact that few Irish industries are geared for export and that few Irish industrialists have more than an elementary knowledge of international trade.

The Minister for Industry and Commerce, in a circular letter to Irish manufacturers in the opening weeks of 1950, urged renewed efforts to develop business abroad, and stressed the necessity of greater productivity and further betterment of trade. He pointed out that opportunities for the disposal of Irish industrial goods had already been created by the trade agreements with Great Britain, France, Western Germany, Holland and Sweden, and urged manufacturers to exploit these markets to the full.

Co-operation of Manufacturers Requested

In order to assist his department in negotiating trade agreements and in answering trade inquiries from other countries, the Minister requested manufacturers to advise him of the approximate quantity, value, and destination of their projected exports for 1950, and to supply him

with full particulars of the goods which they proposed to export or would be in a position to produce for export. The export of a number of commodities is still subject to licensing control, but the Minister assured producers that favourable consideration would be given to all applications for licences for industrial exports, "subject to the necessity for maintaining reasonable supplies in the home market". The letter closes with an assurance that the Minister is endeavouring to obtain increased facilities for the admission of Irish goods to the countries with whom trade agreements have already been signed. Success in this respect has already crowned his efforts with the Netherlands, with whom a new agreement was recently signed.

The import and export trade figures for the first three months of 1950 show a steady continuation of the advance being made in the export field, though imports are at the same time approximately £6 million higher than in the first three months of 1949. This is probably accounted for by large-scale imports of machinery and materials for industry, financed to some extent by Marshall Aid. Imports from the United States are approximately £2 million more than in the first three months of 1949, and imports from Canada have more than doubled. Total imports in the January-March period of 1950 were £37,528,908, compared with £31,561,799 in the same period last year. Total exports have shown an encouraging increase from £12,916,941 to £14,267,308. Developments of Ireland's import-export trade can be seen from the following list of those countries with which Ireland's trade is chiefly conducted.

Trade of Ireland, by Main Countries

	Imports		Exports	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
		(January-March)		
Great Britain	£18,011,730	£20,962,739	£ 9,575,348	£10,441,289
Northern Ireland	581,082	601,693	2,088,421	1,952,938
United States	3,255,481	5,337,828	68,098	225,804
CANADA	426,064	976,255	10,246	16,650
Belgium	572,188	902,822	297,808	59,445
Sweden	591,737	874,408	23,978	119,628
Netherlands	996,753	740,278	381,240	536,834
France	495,140	615,669	63,015	59,583
Germany	70,531	334,998	76,111	277,667
Israel	147,028	127,965	25	37,009
Switzerland	186,029	112,329	16,420	154,728
India	1,945,690	1,122,510	2,661	17,113

Agricultural Exports Continue to Rise

During the opening months of 1950, the attention of agriculturalists has been fixed on the negotiations taking place between the Minister for Agriculture and the British Ministry of Food. The export figures for almost every agricultural item continue to rise, but uncertainty exists at present as to the prices which producers may expect in the coming year. The Minister for Agriculture has made it clear that efforts must be made to reduce the production costs in the case of butter, since it is not at present being produced at a price which makes it saleable to Britain without a subsidy from the Irish exchequer. The steady rise in the cattle population and the improvement of pastures presages a rise in butter production likely to make any subsidy an increasingly heavy burden on the taxpayer. Strong competition from New Zealand and Denmark faces Irish butter on the British market.

The Minister's recent proposal to the dairy industry was that the price paid by creameries for milk should be reduced to 1s. per gallon (from the present 1s. 4d. in winter months and 1s. 2d. in summer months) and the price of butter ex-creamery to 290s. per cwt. The present price

Ireland—Dublin, the capital, indicating within the white circle the location of the office of the Commercial Secretary for Canada. Imports from Canada during the first quarter of this year were valued at $976,000, compared with $426,000 in the same period last year.

is in the neighbourhood of 350s, and entails a government subsidy of approximately 80s. per cwt. to make it available at the controlled retail price of 2s. 8d. per pound. The Minister's suggestion was that the prices which he proposed should be guaranteed for a period of five years, so that producers could confidently expand their output of butter and milk "ad. lib.," but his proposals have not proved acceptable to the dairying industry. He quoted the following figures for butter production in Ireland during the last four years: 1947, 23,843 cwt.; 1948, 30,144 cwt.; 1949, 46,855 cwt.; 1950, 63,780 cwt. The result of negotiations with Britain are not yet known. Efforts to sell cream in the United Kingdom (delivered by air) do not appear likely to succeed, but the Minister is also vigorously exploring the possibility of expanding Irish cheese production along lines likely to find a market in Britain. A scheme is now being introduced to sell butter to consumers "off the ration" at the economic price of 3s. 6d. per pound, while still preserving the ration of 8 ozs. per head per week at the subsidized price of 2s. 8d. per pound. Four hundred tons of butter were recently exported to Western Germany at a satisfactory price. This went some way towards reducing the storage position, but the Irish farmer's real preoccupation is with the British market, which is the natural outlet for his products and the only place likely to offer him a permanent market.

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Cattle Exports Slightly Lower

The principle of price equivalent between Irish fat cattle exported to Britain and Irish cattle finished in Britain has been granted by the announcement at the end of April of the prices which the British Ministry of Food is prepared to pay for Irish fat cattle for immediate slaughter. The total exports of cattle for the first quarter of 1950, at 104,560 head, are slightly below last year's figure of 109,677, but there is a significant rise in the number of fat cattle, from 9,826 to 19,616. The value of cattle exports in the first quarter of the year has risen slightly, from £4,530,941 to £4,573,778. The value of live animals exported also shows a slight advance, from £6,133,550 to £6,207,811. The new scale of prices appears to average an increase of approximately 2s. per cwt., live weight, and is calculated as worth about £500,000 increased income to the Irish cattle industry in the year ending March, 1951.

Egg exports have shown a slight falling off, due to the fact that tourists were allowed to carry eggs out of the country (at a rate of two dozen each) during the summer of 1949, so that the number of eggs put in store for the winter was reduced. Therefore, during the winter months, the demands of the home market at abnormal prices reduced the number available for export. The Minister for Agriculture hopes to renew the contract with the United Kingdom, which provides at present 2s. 6d. per dozen to the producer.

Agricultural Exports from Ireland

			(January-March)	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
	(Great hundreds)			
Eggs, in shell	1,137,720	945,381	£1,794,827	£1,449,553
	(Cwt.)			
Bacon and hams	2	36,179	38	402,218
Other pig products	1,657	8,324	11,287	82,610
Poultry	19,224	22,493	308,252	289,809
Beef, tinned	33,450	44,091	265,739	380,805
Fish	30,528	20,097	104,876	83,538
Butter	.....	8,102	.....	140,231
Beef and veal, fresh	2,605	9,022	18,333	74,912
Milk, dried	.....	1,992	.....	21,054
Milk, condensed	43,699	38,148	194,018	151,311
Cheese	780	1,000	7,644	9,402
Lobster	41	102	892	2,224
Fish, canned	3	1,125	55	13,088

The marked fall in exports of fish may be accounted for in part by very stormy weather in the spring and also by the increase in the exports of canned fish. (Canned fish and lobsters are both included in the total given above for fish). Lobsters used to be an important item on the fish export list, and are now showing some signs of regaining their place. Chocolate crumb, a comparatively new industry, is making good progress. Exports last year in the first quarter were 1,185 cwt., valued at £8,660, and the figures this year are 24,902 cwt., valued at £172,737. Vegetables, preserved, have also made a marked advance, from 3,350 cwt., valued at £10,968, to 7,382 cwt., valued at £25,032. The total value of miscellaneous articles of food has risen from £168,542 in the first quarter of 1949 to £713,472 in the first quarter of the present year.

Government Proceeding with Afforestation Program

Ireland's acreage of timber, at 1·3 per cent of the total land area, is the lowest of any European country, but planting on a small scale has continued during the last quarter of a century. The present government has shown itself particularly interested in such long-term investments,

and, with increased capital resources at its disposal, is going ahead vigorously with the afforestation program. The Director of the Irish Forestry Services recently announced that 25,000 acres a year are now being planted, and authorities hope that eventually the country will possess a million acres of forest.

A survey of the republic has now been completed by the forestry officials, and reveals that there are in the country 1·2 million acres suitable for afforestation, 160,000 acres of plantations owned by the Forestry Department, and 100,000 acres of private plantations. The establishment of a research station is being considered, and the Minister for Lands announced in the Dail (Parliament) that he hoped in the coming year to have the benefit of the experience of two foreign experts on soil suitability. One of these, a Canadian, will examine and advise upon typical mountain areas scheduled for planting, and the other, a Finn, will give this country the benefit of the wide experience of the Finnish Forestry Service in the drainage and planting of bog land.

The bogs of Ireland, which cover a large part of the central plain, have always been valuable from the point of view of tourism and sport, but only since the setting up of the Irish Free State in 1922 has there been any real development of the turf (peat), which is one of this country's most prolific natural resources. It has always been used in rural areas as domestic fuel, and in recent years the improved methods of winning the turf (by machine) and of dehydration, have made it suitable for use in many situations for which imported coal was formerly necessary.

Turf-burning Electricity Generating Station Opened

Experiments continue for the improvement of the fuel, the use of the various by-products, and the reclamation, for pasturage or afforestation, of worked-out bogs. The fruits of an important line of experiment were realized in April of this year when the first turf-burning electricity generating station in Ireland was opened. This plant, with a consumption of 120,000 tons of turf per annum, is capable of producing 90 million units of electricity each year. This represents an addition of 11 per cent to the productive capacity of the Electricity Supply Board, and a useful contribution towards the ever-increasing demand for electric current, especially in rural areas, in this country. It is aimed eventually to use a million tons of turf, half the total output of the Turf Board, for the generation of electricity, and by this means to make cheap current available throughout the country and thus to reduce the costs and aid in the decentralization of industry. Two further turf-burning stations are in course of construction, both larger than the first, and one of them is expected to be in production early next year.

The production of electricity per head of the population is lower in Ireland than in almost any other western country. In 1930, the total output of the Electricity Supply Board was 60 million units. Since then supplies, in a constant effort to keep pace with the demand, have steadily expanded, and in the year ended March 31, 1950, over 780 million units were produced, an increase of 73 million units over the previous year's output.

Two new generating stations have been completed during the past year, and five others are under construction. The chairman of the Electricity Supply Board, speaking at the opening ceremony of the new turf-fired station, said that the £5,000,000 per year at present being expended on electrification would prove a valuable capital investment for the nation, not least in its effect on rural life and consequently upon emigration and the centralization of industry in the large cities, which are two of the main problems in this country.

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The four hydro-electric generating stations at present operating have an average output of 346,000,000 units. Four others under construction or projected will produce approximately 268,000,000 units, and the second turf-burning station will add 150,000,000 units to the annual output. These figures give an idea of the pace at which the electrical development of this country is proceeding, and it will undoubtedly serve to accelerate the growth of many Irish industries and the modernization of agriculture. The provision of electric current throughout the country is one of the tasks made possible by the use of ECA counterpart funds.

The present comparatively settled world conditions, the provision of badly-needed capital in the form of Marshall Aid, the inspiration and encouragement found in such bodies as OEEC, all favour the realization of many projects which Ireland has cherished for many years, and which should greatly increase her productivity and the contribution she is able to make to European economy.

Angola Fishing Industry Expanding

Leopoldville, May 28, 1950.—(FTS)—While potential resources of the Angola fisheries have yet to be fully developed, the harvest of the sea is already providing raw materials for the various industries based on it and centred around the coastal towns of Mocamedes, Benguela and Luanda. The principal product is dried fish, of which 14,730 metric tons were exported in 1949, valued at $2,321,000. This was an increase of nearly 1,000 tons over 1948. Local consumption accounts for about 10,000 tons and the balance is exported, mostly to the Belgian Congo and other African markets. Production cannot keep abreast of demand.

Other subsidiary industries include canning and the production of fish meal, oil and guano. Salt by solar evaporation is another product of the sea coasts of Angola, which finds a ready market for native consumption both at home and in neighbouring African colonies.

Canadian Exports to Thailand Increased

Singapore, May 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Canada's exports to Thailand during 1949 continued to increase noticeably in comparison with the previous year. Canadian commodities to the value of Canadian $752,446 were imported by Thailand in 1949 compared with $545,638 in 1948, an increase of approximately 38 per cent. The principal items imported were flour, $210,634; aluminum foil, $129,648; milk products, $100,414; synthetic resins, $46,605; fountain pens and pencils, $42,635; automobiles and trucks, $36,160; radio wireless apparatus and receiving sets, $30,618; and non-ferrous metals, $26,842.

Canada's imports from Thailand for the year 1949 totalled $72,499 less than 10 per cent of Canada's exports to Thailand, a figure slightly lower than imports during 1948. The principal commodities imported from Thailand during the past year were: peanuts, $33,680; crude lac, $15,111; and teak, $14,704.

Unfortunately, statistics are not yet available to demonstrate the pattern of Thailand's foreign trade during 1949. It is reported, however, that this country has again had a quiet and prosperous year. Eighty per cent of her exports, mostly comprising rice, tin and rubber, have been absorbed by the sterling area. Rice exports were over 1,200,000 tons, rubber exports approximately 90,000 tons (some 30,000 tons in excess of Thailand's production) and exports of teak wood have improved by nearly 20 per cent.

Livestock and Farm Machinery at Large Sydney Show Impressive

Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales estimated that £5,000,000 worth of products were on display at Easter Show—Over 1,176,000 visitors passed through turnstiles in ten days—Milking machine aroused interest.

By Miss R. Rafti, Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada

SYDNEY, N.S.W., June 6, 1950.—Livestock, agricultural and manufactured products valued at an estimated £5,000,000 were on display at the Royal Easter Show, held under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales. More than £25,000 in prizes was distributed and, despite the rain, over 1,176,000 visitors passed through the turnstiles in ten days.

Cattle entries were well up to the level of previous years. Queensland-bred bulls topped the Shorthorn sale at 1,100 guineas, and a young Poll Shorthorn bull brought 1,700 guineas. Herefords, from forty studs in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, provided the most spectacular section in beef breeds, with an entry of 260 head, compared with 246 head last year. A young Hereford bull was sold for 2,000 guineas, and seven other Hereford bulls realized 1,000 guineas or more, reflecting the strong demand for high-class breeding sires. A record price of 122 guineas for an Ayrshire cow was paid at the stud dairy cattle auctions. There was a decline in the number of entries from the North Coast, where floods last year around the Kempsey district laid waste the farms of normally prominent exhibitors and drowned hundreds of valuable cattle.

The pig section at the Royal Easter Show was stronger than ever, with entries from New Zealand, Queensland, Victoria and New South Wales, entries totalling 589, as compared with 511 the previous year. Berkshires were most in evidence, with as many as thirty contesting some classes. A champion Berkshire sow realized 80 guineas, which is a record for a stud pig at this show.

Poultry entries this year were limited to two in each class, which resulted in a general decrease in nominations. The entries last year totalled 3,699, as against 2,638 for the 1950 show, representing big fowls, bantams, ducks, geese and turkeys.

Centre of interest in the Poultry Pavilion was the infra-red system of brooding. There were numerous inquiries throughout the exhibition for lamps and brooders, and orders for equipment were above expectations. An attractive display showed a brooder of husky chicks under an infra-red lamp, with a certain brand of mash meal as their only feed. Their growth and contented appearance was the answer.

Quite a host of other "gadgets" created attention, but perhaps most was centred on the "Seair" Ozone air generator and conditioner units, a product of particular interest that has been developed in Australia. These units, linked with infra-red brooding, mark two very important developments in poultry farming equipment.

Field Competitions Are Important

One of the most important activities of the Sydney Show is its field competitions throughout New South Wales. These include wheat, fodder, maize and linseed. The network of country societies throughout the

agricultural districts co-operate in organizing local competitions among the farmers in their districts. The winners are eligible for the state championships arranged by the Royal Agricultural Society which, like the local competitions, are judged by expert field officers from the New South Wales Department of Agriculture.

A feature of special interest, arranged by the New South Wales Department of Agriculture, was the display which outlined the department's hybrid maize breeding program, especially as conducted at Grafton Experimental Farm. By means of lighted coloured transparencies, this bay gave the visitor a clear picture of the mysteries of the actual plant-breeding processes. The breeding process of inbred maize lines, working up to the parent varieties for hybridizing was graphically outlined by still-life arrangements of maize cobs typical of inbred and hybrid specimens.

The Commonwealth District Competition provided a comprehensive display of agricultural products, representative of all parts of New South Wales. The state is divided into regional areas and each area is allotted a large court in the pavilion. Queensland is also represented. Competition is very keen and preparation for the sowing of suitable crops commences as soon as each Royal Easter Show ends.

The Western District Exhibit, which won the Commonwealth District Competition, was undoubtedly the most streamlined of them all. There was an impressive sweeping down of hundreds of products, made bright by a galaxy of natural hues and tints on a background of wood-wool in various shades of green. The top of the central bay was given over to an effective arch of gold-coloured sheaves of wheat, below which was the honeycombing of over 130 fleeces, representing all the best breeds

Australia—Royal Agricultural Easter Show, in Sydney, N.S.W., at which livestock and other agricultural products valued at an estimated £5,000,000 were displayed.

Photo by Sydney Morning Herald.

of sheep. The side top bays were devoted to massive collections, in sheaf form, of hays, cereals, grasses and clovers. Next came into view, in full width of the court, various kinds of pumpkins, big and small, in colours bright and drab, with decorative arrangements of eggs, bacon and hams, and then more pumpkins, marrows and mashes. On the lower slopes were displayed bottled collections of honeys, sauces, pickles, preserved and canned fruits. In the immediate foreground were collections of fresh fruits, grains and vegetables, while given a central position was a revolving pyramid displaying varieties of grapes and bottled wines from the Mudgee district.

Farm and Station Machinery Stands Created Interest

Farm and station machinery stands were always crowded. Visitors showed great interest in heavy earth shifting machines and a large array of tractors, the like of which transcends anything previously seen in this country. One machine was a heavy earth scraper, with a capacity of 16 cubic yards, controlled by cable. Powerful crude oil tractors and heavy side delivery rakes attracted much attention.

The Dairy Hall was enlivened this year by two fascinating Milk Board working models. One was an H.T.S.T. (high temperature short time) pasteurizer, and the other a rotalactor. The pasteurizer is a replica of those used in all Milk Board distributing depots to destroy harmful bacteria in milk. The rotolactor is a revolving milking machine, which starts by collecting the cows and washing their udders. On the move all the time, it ends its circuit by delivering the milk under completely hygienic conditions and returning the cows to their feed stalls. One machine, it is claimed, can milk 1,500 cows twice a day with only eight attendants. The rotolactor was described at the show as "the most perfect thing in dairy mechanization the world has seen", and the first in Australia is now being built at Camden Park.

Barcelona Sample Fair International in Scope

Madrid, June 3, 1950.—(FTS)—Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, France, Western Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States plan to participate in the coming Barcelona Sample Fair.

Cable Rates from Belgian Congo Reduced

Leopoldville, June 13, 1950.—(FTS)—Effective July 1, 1950, basic cable rates from the Belgian Congo will be reduced, and some of the services will be cancelled. Deferred (LC) and Night Letter Telegrams (LT) will no longer be accepted, but will be replaced by Letter Telegrams (LT), the speed in transmission of which is about the same as for Deferred Telegrams. Code telegrams may still be sent, but there is no special lower rate as previously. Official (Etat-BG) cables will still be accepted at 50 per cent of the "in plain" rate, and will receive priority. The following schedule indicates the changes that will take effect:

	Before July 1	After July 1
Plain telegram	Fr.31.23	Fr.23.42
Urgent telegram	62.46	46.84
Deferred telegram	15.61	....
Night letter	10.40	....
Letter telegram	....	11.71
Code (ordinary)	18.74	23.42
Code (Etat-BG)	9.37	11.71
Plain (Etat-BG)	15.61	11.71

Trinidad Buys More From United States But Less From Canada

With the exception of flour and salt fish, products of Canadian origin have virtually disappeared, being replaced largely by goods from soft-currency countries—Large stocks were accumulated prior to devaluation of pound sterling—Value of exports to Canada substantially higher in past year.

By D. H. Cheney, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner

(Values in BWI Dollars. BWI.$1.000 equals Can.$0.6417)

PORT-OF-SPAIN, June 5, 1950.—Canadian sales to Trinidad declined during the past year, whereas purchases from the United States increased. On the other hand, the value of Trinidad's exports to Canada was substantially larger, while shipments to the United States were only slightly higher than in the preceding year. As a result, the favourable commodity trade balance of the United States with Trinidad rose from $16,907,000 in 1948 to $18,499,000 in 1949, whereas that of Canada with Trinidad declined from $13,532,000 in 1948 to $2,429,000 in 1949. It is apparent, therefore, that substantial savings of hard currency, achieved by the imposition of severe restrictions on imports from Canada have been largely offset by an increase in purchases from the United States.

Trinidad's Trade With Canada

	1949	1948
	(BWI dollars)	
Imports	$18,372,000	$23,393,000
Exports	15,943,000	9,861,000
Trade balance	—$ 2,429,000	—$13,532,000

Trinidad's Trade With United States

	(BWI dollars)	
	1949	1948
Imports	$24,444,000	$21,525,000
Exports	5,945,000	4,618,000
Trade balance	—$18,499,000	—$16,907,000

To all appearances, therefore, the major burden of restrictions on hard-currency purchases is being carried by Canadian goods, whose presence in this colony is becoming increasingly rare. With the exception of flour and salt fish, and purchases of the latter have been drastically cut, products of Canadian origin have virtually disappeared. They are being replaced mainly by merchandise from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands and France. Considerable difficulty has been experienced, since devaluation, in obtaining entry for even the few Canadian commodities that are still in a favourable position.

Value of Imports Increased

Turning to the general trade picture, the value of the colony's imports in 1949 showed an increase of 17 per cent over those recorded in 1948, advancing from $131,822,000 to $151,215,000. In 1947, the value of imports was $118,783,000.

Imports of artificial silk piece-goods rose in value by 43 per cent over 1948, from $2,045,483 to $2,938,535. A substantial increase was

recorded in purchases of galvanized iron sheets, the value of which advanced by 190 per cent above the 1948 level—$187,323 to $543,489. Imports of machinery increased substantially in value from $9,455,324 in 1948 to $13,553,970 in 1949, a jump of 43 per cent. The value of automobiles imported was up by 38 per cent, while that of tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel jumped by 74 per cent. Imports of crude petroleum, substantial quantities of which are re-exported after refining, advanced in value from $27,580,032 in 1948 to $33,279,986 in 1949, or by 29 per cent. Advances in import values of these materials reflects the

King's Wharf, Port of Spain, where goods for distribution in Trinidad and Tobago are discharged, and produce of these tropical islands is shipped principally to Great Britain, the United States, and Canada. Canadian sales to Trinidad declined last year to BWI$18,372 million, as compared with BWI $23,393 million in 1948.

high degree of industrial activity prevailing either in the acquisition of new plant and equipment or expansion programs in existing industries, such as the oil industry.

On the other hand, the value of foodstuffs imported fell by 2·6 per cent from 1948 levels. Cotton piece-goods also were imported in smaller volume and import values fell by 33·8 per cent from the 1948 figure of $5,327,229 to $3,572,334 in 1949. The slight reduction in imports of foodstuffs may be attributed mainly to the fact that large stocks above immediate requirements were accumulated in anticipation of the devaluation of sterling last September.

Purchases from Great Britain Increased

The principal source of supply in 1949 was the United Kingdom, which sold goods to the colony valued at $57,493,000, an increase of well over $15 million from the 1948 figure of $42,850,000. Imports from the United States stood in second place, valued at $24,444,000, while purchases from Venezuela ranked third at $21,537,000. A large proportion of imports from Venezuela consists of crude oil, which, when refined, is re-exported. Imports from Canada ranked fourth with a value of $18,372,000. Other important supplying countries were Colombia, Australia and British Guiana.

Total exports of domestic produce for the twelve-month period amounted to $131,790,000, showing an increase in value of 3·7 per cent over those for 1948, which were valued at $127,105,000. Principal commodities figuring in the export trade of the colony were:

Fuel oil	$40,274,130	Rum	$ 3,111,664
Gasoline	32,179,180	Grapefruit juice	566,660
Sugar	17,752,243	Raw coffee	516,387
Raw cocoa	4,519,387	Fresh grapefruit	323,181

Great Britain was the colony's best customer taking goods valued at $41,123,000, followed by Canada with purchases amounting to $15,943,000. Other principal export markets were Brazil, the United States, Canary Islands, British Guiana and other British colonies in the Caribbean area.

Weather and crop conditions prevailing at the year's end were generally good. Some reduction in cocoa production was expected, however, as a result of the prolonged wet season.

Crude oil production for the year amounted to 20,618,711 barrels, an increase of 2·53 per cent over 1948. The average number of wells producing was 2,089. Production of asphalt amounted to 135,047 tons, of which 122,862 tons were exported.

World Wheat Supplies Improved

Supplies of wheat remaining for export and carry-over at April 1 this year in the four major exporting countries—United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina—were considerably larger than they were a year earlier, while the present early forecasts indicate a generally favourable outlook for crops this season in the Northern Hemisphere.

The amount of wheat available in the four major exporting countries for export and carry-over at April 1 this year was 919 million bushels compared with 815 million a year ago. Supplies this year (in millions of bushels) were held as follows, last year's figures in brackets: United States, 527 (420); Canada, 183 (200); Australia, 121 (100); and Argentina, 88 (95).

Customs Information for Exporters to United States Embodied in Booklet

Treasury Department, in Washington, issues publication of assistance to firms and individuals exporting to United States—Detailed instructions concerning preparation of consular and commercial invoices included.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1950.—"Customs Information for Exporters to the United States", a 100-page booklet, has been issued by the Treasury Department, in Washington, and may be obtained for 25 cents a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

As indicated in a foreword by Frank Dow, Commissioner of Customs, "this booklet has been prepared for the information and assistance of those who plan to export to the United States. The handling of the vast volume of imports into the United States requires that definite procedure be followed. The importer must have the co-operation of the exporter to the United States, in order to follow the necessary procedures; and there are some requirements, such as those relating to the preparation of certified invoices, which must be met by the exporter himself. This booklet outlines the procedures and indicates what the exporter must do to facilitate importation. Nothing in this booklet supersedes or modifies any provision of law or regulation."

If the Customs Simplification Bill, which has been brought forward for consideration in the House Ways and Means Committee, should be enacted, this booklet will have to be revised to include any amendments. A revised edition will be issued, in any event, not later than July 31, 1951. The present edition should not be used after that date or after the date on which a revised booklet is issued, whichever is earlier.

The thirty-one section headings are: "Customs Collection Districts, Headquarters Ports, and Ports of Entry", "What the Exporter Must Do", "Clearance of Your Goods Through Customs", "Dutiable Status of Imported Goods", "Who is Liable for the Duties", "Evidence of the Right to Make Entry", "Who May Make Entry for the Goods", "Execution of Entries, Bonds, Owner's Declarations, and Powers of Attorney by Non-resident Individuals or Partnerships and Foreign Corporations", "Packing Your Goods—Commingling of Goods", "Valuation of Imported Goods", "Classification of Imported Goods—Liquidation", "Conversion of Currency", "Invoices for Customs Purposes", "The 'Pro Forma' Invoice", "Summary of Frequent Errors in Invoicing, Which Necessitates Action Against the Importer Under the Enforcement Provisions of the Tariff Act", "Marking to Indicate the Country of Origin—Articles Subject to Special Marking", "Marking Inducing a False Belief of Origin", "Temporary Free Importation Under Bond", "Importation into the United States Through the Mails", "Refunds and Drawback", "Allowance in Duties of Goods Found to be Worthless at the Time of Importation Because of Damage or Deterioration", "Tare and Draft", "Unusual Containers, Coverings or Packing Materials", "Wool Products Labeling Act", "Importation of Alcoholic Beverages", "Foreign Trade Zones", "Shipments Subject to the United States Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act", "Prohibited and Restricted Importations", "Importations Involving Trade Marks, Trade Names and Copyrights", and "Import Quotas".

The last thirty pages comprise an appendix, devoted to detailed instructions for the correct preparation of consular and commercial

invoices, and reproduce examples of properly executed certified invoices, both for "purchased" goods and for "not purchased" goods, as well as of consular invoices properly completed.

Further Relaxations in Canadian Import Control Restrictions Effective Today

Certain consumer goods, formerly on prohibited list, now permitted entry on a quota basis—Exchange position of Canada with the United States improved since imposition of controls in November, 1947.

By International Trade Relations Division

FURTHER relaxations of Canadian import controls take effect today. The importation of refrigerators, washing machines, radios, gramaphones, outboard motors, pianos, organs, some pleasure boats and show cases are no longer prohibited, but may be imported to the extent of 50 per cent of their value of importation in the year ending July 31, 1947. In the calendar year 1947, these imports from the United States aggregated over $17,000,000. Canned and frozen vegetables will no longer be prohibited, but may be imported to the extent of 44 per cent of the value of importation in the year ending July 31, 1947.

Despite restrictions on Canadian imports, purchases from the United States increased from a value of $1,805·8 million in 1948 to $1,951·9 million in 1949. This increase is attributed to Canada's progressive relaxation of controls. At the same time, Canadian exports to the United States increased from $1,034·2 million in 1947 to $1,501·0 million in 1948 and to $1,503·5 million in 1949.

Canada introduced a series of import controls in November, 1947, due to her increasing trade deficit with the United States and shortage of United States dollars. The controls were extensive, a number of products having an aggregate value of approximately $150,000,000 being prohibited entry from any country. These were either non-essential or luxury goods, the importation of which was not necessary to maintain the economic welfare of the Canadian people. In addition, import items valued at around $200,000,000 were permitted entry only under a quota system, based on a percentage of imports, during a period prior to the imposition of controls. About $500,000,000 worth of capital goods, motor vehicles and production material and parts were admitted only under permit. The controls on this class of goods were not rigid, as the needs of various industries and producers were individual and various.

Exchange Position with United States Bettered

Through this import control system, Canada has bettered her exchange position with the United States, and relaxations have been made possible from time to time. These, including those effective today, have freed about half of the goods originally under import control. For example, the prohibited list, which originally covered goods whose import value amounted to $150,000,000, now involves only approximately $25,000,000 worth of goods. Further relaxations will be announced as Canada's exchange position continues to improve.

Argentine Pastures Recovering From Severe Drought Period

Soil moisture conditions are generally satisfactory as a result of widespread precipitation—Natural pastures recovered remarkably well—Corn crop most seriously affected —Flaxseed and sunflower seed crops suffered little damage.

By W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agriculture)

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles on agricultural conditions in Argentina in the first quarter of 1950, prepared by Mr. McCullough.)

BUENOS AIRES, May 24, 1950.—Severe drought, the worst suffered by Argentina in thirty years, ended with rains in late February and March. There has been widespread precipitation since then throughout the grain belt, and soil moisture conditions are generally satisfactory. The western zone, which has suffered from drought conditions for almost two years, still lacks sufficient moisture, and the area is in a serious economic position.

With the recent rains and unseasonably warm weather, natural pastures have recovered remarkably well. In the northern areas, most breeders were able to sow oats, barley and rye for winter pasture, but in most of the Province of Buenos Aires they were able to plough and seed little more than half of their intended acreage. These crops, however, are developing satisfactorily and have a good start before the cold weather sets in. In the main grain zones, ploughing and seeding for the next wheat crop is going ahead under favourable conditions.

During the first part of the year, the government's agricultural program to increase grain production came into full swing. All radio stations carry spot announcements several times daily asking farmers to increase their sowings and promising that remunerative prices will be paid. It is evident that the declining production of grain crops is of grave concern to the government and the recovery of something approaching Argentina's old position in the grain trade has become a matter of great urgency. In the previous years, grains accounted for up to 50 per cent of the total export values and were the main contributors to foreign exchange revenue.

Last year, President Peron announced the Three Year Plan for Agriculture and the government is now expanding its policy to encourage grain production. In a radio broadcast directed to farmers on April 15, he announced new prices for the 1950-51 grain crops and asked that sowings to wheat be increased by 25 per cent and those to corn by 50 per cent. These new prices, showing considerable improvement over those of last year, are 28·00 pesos per 100 kilos for wheat, 21·00 pesos for corn and 41·00 pesos for flax, representing increases of 19·1 per cent, 31·2 per cent and 20·6 per cent, respectively.

Prices of Wheat, Flax and Corn*

	1950-51					
	Basic price	Bonus	Total price	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48
	(Pesos per 100 kilos)					
Wheat	23.50	4.50	28.00	23.50	23.00	20.00
Flax	34.00	7.00	41.00	34.00	30.00	30.00
Corn	16.00	5.00	21.00	16.00	15.80	14.00

* Prices for grain, bagged, on railcar port of Buenos Aires.

In establishing these prices, those prevailing for the 1949-50 crop were taken as a basic price, to which were added a bonus of 4·50 pesos for wheat, 7·00 for flax, 5·00 for corn, as an incentive to greater production. Under this set-up, the authorities have reimposed discrimination against the large landowner; the landowner who sells grain received in payment of rent or any firm or individual selling grain to IAPI of which he is not the producer will receive only the basic price, or the same as for the last crop.

Argentine Grain Acreage Targets

	Official goal 1950-51	1949-50[1]	5-year[2] average 1942-43-46-47	5-year[2] average 1937-38-41-42
		(Hectares)		
Wheat	7,000,000	5,600,000	6,470,420	7,721,522
Corn	3,600,000	2,400,000	4,022,257	6,152,297
Flax	2,000,000	1,200,000	2,096,735	2,850,201

[1] Trade estimates. [2] Trade estimates.

Corn Crop Greatly Reduced by Drought

Corn was the crop most seriously affected by drought, and trade estimates now place this year's production at around one million metric tons and some even go as low as 750,000 tons, which is less than half domestic requirements. The area planted was unofficially estimated at about 2·4 million hectares, down some 30 per cent from last year. This reduction is attributed to increased labour costs and the unattractive official prices. In the west of the grain belt, sowings were reduced because of low soil moisture, and during the drought, up to 80 per cent of the early planted fields were abandoned in certain districts and turned over to livestock. Yields in the early sown fields are very poor and in the late fields well below normal. In the main production zone, yields, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, range from 600 to 1,700 kilograms per hectare; the quality is poor with small cobs and many unfilled kernels. As a result of the short corn crop, prices on the local market have advanced to 30·00 pesos per 100 kilos which is about double the official purchase price.

During the first part of 1950, corn shipments continued at a good rate, but it should be borne in mind that these are all the result of sales made during the last quarter of 1949 and that the grain is from the 1948-49 crop. There is no 1949-50 crop corn for export and once old stocks are exhausted, there will be none until the latter part of 1951. This represents a serious loss for Argentina in foreign exchange as corn was one of their main prewar exports. Because of the increased production costs of corn and its importance in foreign trade, the price to growers next season has been raised to a greater degree than any of the other crops. The Minister of Agriculture has asked for an acreage of 5 million hectares for the coming season, about twice that of this year, whereas President Peron requested a 50 per cent increase on the current acreage of 2·4 million hectares.

Flaxseed Crop Slightly Higher

The 1949-50 flaxseed crop was privately estimated at around 600,000 metric tons as compared with last year's extremely low figure of about 500,000 tons. This crop matured before the drought although some of the later sown fields suffered damage. There had been no official encouragement to increase the acreages to flax, and as the increase in the official price from 30·00 to 34·00 pesos was not announced until harvest, sowings were down about 10 per cent.

Argentina—Hog raising is a profitable enterprise. Corn and alfalfa are stacked for fodder.

For the first time in three years, Argentina has shipped flaxseed unprocessed. Two lots of 10,000 metric tons each were sold to the United Kingdom but the question of price was left for settlement in the negotiations of the Anglo-Argentine agreement. It is understood that IAPI has offered flax in the proportion of 100 kilos of flax to 100 kilos of linseed oil.

At the end of 1949 stocks of linseed oil were estimated at 310,000 metric tons. With the beginning of 1950, however, sales have been considerably heavier. In all, 140,000 metric tons were sold, of which the United Kingdom took 110,000 and France and Germany 10,000 each. It would now appear that Argentina should be able to reduce oil stocks by an earlier date than previously considered possible.

The sunflower crop came through the drought better than corn although production did not reach the anticipated record. Trade estimates place the current crop at about 840,000 metric tons as compared with 1·2 million last year. The crop is now being harvested with yields in the provinces of Beunos Aires and Santa Fe of 550 to 1,200 kilos per hectare while in the province of Cordoba they are on a lower level, ranging from 200 to 600 kilos per hectare. The sunflower crop is considered remunerative and shows increases in sowings each year. The bulk of production is consumed locally. While there is an official purchase price of 29·00 pesos per 100 kilos, unlike other grains, this is only a minimum price which the mills must pay the producer; in reality, they have been paying from 1·00 to 2·00 pesos above the official price.

According to an announcement by the Ministry of Economic Affairs grain sales during the first quarter of 1950 totalled 800,000 metric tons. Wheat accounted for 630,000 tons, rye about 95,000 tons and oats 45,000 tons, the remainder (30,000 tons) being composed of lesser quantities of barley and corn.

Freely Disposable Dollars Received for Sale of Wheat and Rye to Spain

The main transactions in wheat consisted of the sales of 300,000 tons to Brazil and 200,000 to Italy. However, the most interesting and significant was the sale of 40,000 tons of wheat to Spain, along with an equal quantity of rye, for payment in freely disposable dollars. Wheat for Spain was formerly covered by a payments agreement between the two countries which Argentina denounced late in 1949, demanding for future exports to Spain payment in essential goods or dollars. It is understood that the

price was U.S.$67·00 per metric ton f.o.b. Buenos Aires, or 22·50 pesos per 100 kilos which may be compared with the price to producers for the past crop of 23·50 pesos. In April Spain acquired another 30,000 tons of wheat at 23·50 pesos per 100 kilos, also payable in dollars.

Lesser quantities of wheat sold consisted of 30,000 metric tons to Switzerland at 26·35 pesos per 100 kilos, 25,000 to Paraguay and 16,000 tons to Finland. Brazil has been negotiating for 600,000 tons of wheat, which would leave visible stocks practically exhausted. Argentina has had no disposal problem on wheat as this commodity has figured prominently in barter and trade agreements with European countries for goods which Argentina requires. Furthermore, since some countries may not be able to continue purchasing dollar wheat, the Argentine authorities are endeavouring to bring their production up to the traditional quantities.

The official communique stated that sales of forages had to be restricted in order to cover internal requirements during the drought. However, over 150,000 tons of bran and middlings were disposed of and over 30,000 tons of oilseed cakes, expellers and meals.

Argentine grain exports increased considerably during the first four months of 1950. These reflect rapid movement following the heavy sales since the alteration of prices last October. Corn shipments remain on a high level but may be expected to drop sharply during the next quarter as orders are completed.

Argentine Grain Shipments

	January-April	
	1950	1949
	(Metric tons)	
Wheat	1,128,357	764,306
Corn	473,946	393,095
Flax	8,400	.....
Oats	76,674	30,167
Rye	79,084	33,586
Barley	46,200	68,402
Flour	151	600
Bran and middlings	133,156	86,581

During the first quarter of the year, more than 300,000 tons of oilcakes, expellers and meals were sold, according to the official announcement. One sale of 150,000 tons to the United Kingdom was reported to be made up as follows: 75,000 tons of sunflower meal at a price of £17·10 per ton f.o.b.; 5,000 tons of rapeseed meal at £16; and 40,000 tons of linseed cakes and expellers, 20,000 tons of cottonseed meal and 10,000 tons of peanut meal, all at £21·00.

Great Britain to Provide Relief from Double Taxation

London, May 30, 1950.—(FTS)—The British Government has introduced an amendment to income tax legislation to give unilateral relief from double taxation. This new principle is intended, with certain reservations, to give credit for all tax paid outside the United Kingdom up to a maximum value of three-quarters of the combined rates of United Kingdom income and profits tax in the case of Commonwealth countries, and half of the combined rates in the case of foreign countries.

The adverse effect of double taxation on overseas earnings was recently illustrated by the inability of British engineering contractors to tender for a contract because double taxation would have made the work unprofitable. The proposed relief measure should increase the competitive position of British firms in markets where double taxation agreements have not been arranged.

Philippine Sugar Industry Makes Exceptional Postwar Recovery

Government has assisted planters with substantial loans—Efforts are being made to fill domestic requirements of 200,000 tons, and duty-free guaranteed quota to United States of 987,000 short tons—Estimated production for 1949-50 milling season is 700,000 short tons.

By W. D. Wallace, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One peso equals $0.55 Canadian)

MANILA, June 10, 1950.—Despite heavy war damage, the Philippine sugar industry has made exceptional progress during the last five years, and is rapidly regaining its former position as one of the leading industries in the national economy of the country. The planters and sugar central owners have been very aggressive in their efforts to re-establish the industry and have had considerable assistance from the government in the form of substantial loans. The present efforts to rehabilitate the industry are directed toward meeting domestic requirements of about 200,000 tons per year, and taking advantage of the free trade arrangements with the United States, under the Philippine Trade Act of 1946, which gives the Philippines a guaranteed quota of 987,000 short tons free of duty for eight years, starting from 1946.

Prospects for a large 1950-51 crop are very good, and it is anticipated that production by the 28 sugar centrals in the Philippines will almost equal the prewar production of 1,102,000 short tons. For the first time since the war, this country will come close to filling its export quota to the United States of 987,000 short tons. It is expected that the crop which has just been planted, and which will be harvested in September or October, will produce approximately 1,065,051 short tons, or almost 50 per cent more than the 700,000 tons produced in 1949-50. The expected large crop is attributed to the fact that there has been a greater area planted this season and timely rains have helped growing conditions.

Duty-free Exports to the United States Will End in 1954

The Philippines require about 200,000 short tons of sugar per year for domestic consumption. The balance of the output has always been exported to the United States, where there is a guaranteed duty-free market for 987,000 short tons of Philippine sugar. Since the war, exports to the United States have been showing a gradual increase as shown in the following table:

	Short tons	Value in pesos
1946	Nil	Nil
1947	20,778	4,081,180
1948	239,948	41,580,783
1949*	530,000	106,000,000

* Estimated.

Although Philippine sugar entering the United States is now duty free to the extent of the quota, the industry has to prepare itself for 1954 when, under the Philippine Trade Act of 1946, a scale of a generally increasing rate in the United States tariff on Philippine sugar will come

into effect. It will mean that this country will have to work out a program calling for reduced production costs, crop improvements, encouragement of subsidiary industries and the development of new foreign markets.

Production of sugar in the Philippines has been making rapid strides during the past five years, and is reaching the stage where it will be almost equivalent to the prewar annual production of over 1,000,000 short tons. The principal producing areas are the Visayan district, comprising the Islands of Negros, Cebu and Paney, and the Central Luzon district in the Island of Luzon. The former district produces more than 75 per cent of the output and is the area in which the greatest recovery in the industry has taken place. Although the sugar centrals in Central Luzon were not as extensively damaged or destroyed, recovery in this district has been much slower than in the Visayan area. This slow recovery is attributed to the unsettled conditions which have caused some farmers to abandon their farms, and others to find it more profitable to produce rice.

The following table shows the production of sugar for the milling seasons 1945-46 to 1949-50 as compared with 1940:

	No. of mills	Area planted hectares*	Total production Short tons
1940	42	229,700	1,143,731
1945-46	5	2,200	12,914
1946-47	16	8,100	84,571
1947-48	23	14,095	398,113
1948-49	28	121,494	728,968
1949-50**	28	.....	700,000

* One hectare is equivalent to 2.471 acres. ** Estimated.

One of the outstanding features of the postwar recovery in the sugar industry of this country has been the fact that it was achieved in spite of the fact that a smaller area was planted and only 28 sugar mills were in operation, as compared with 42 in 1940.

Sugar Industry Very Old and Well Established

The sugar industry of the Philippines is a very old and well-established industry. Records show that, prior to 1895, the Philippines exported a record total of 376,402 tons, a quantity which was not exceeded until 1922 after many of the present sugar centrals had been built and put into operation. The production and export of sugar in the past fifty years has fluctuated with the effects of the revolutions and wars in which the Philippines have been involved. Prior to World War II the area planted to sugar cane averaged 229,700 hectares, and produced 1,143,700 short tons of sugar. The industry employed about 1,600,000 persons. Investments approximated 575,000,000 pesos, of which 158,000,000 pesos were in manufacturing plants. The average annual value of sugar and its by-products was placed at 150,000,000 pesos, representing 46 per cent of the total income of the country from all agricultural sources. It constituted about 63 per cent of the total value of Philippine exports, and close to 42 per cent of the yearly revenue of the government from direct and indirect taxes on sugar and its by-products.

A brief review of the past shows that during the period of the revolution against Spain, and then against the United States occupation, the production of sugar was severely reduced and exports dwindled to about 25 per cent of the pre-revolutionary period. For the ten-year period 1880-89 the industry exported about 200,000 tons per year, of which 58 per cent went to the United States. In the period of American occupation, the industry made considerable recovery and was assisted by the United States which reduced its tariff on sugar, and later established free trade between the Philippines and the United States.

United States Capital Aided Rapid Growth

In 1909, as a result of the free trade ruling, there was a rapid growth in the industry resulting from the investment of United States capital. Modern sugar mills were erected and the old muscovado plants were abandoned. Eventually 46 sugar centrals were in operation, and in the 1933-34 crop year they produced a record of 1,584,407 tons of sugar. In the ten years prior to 1934, when the United States established the sugar quota system, the value of sugar exported from this country consisted of from 30 to 60 per cent of the total value of Philippine exports. During the five-year period from 1936 to 1940, the value averaged $53,000,000 per year, or about 35 per cent of the total value of all exports. As a result of the 1934 quota limitation of 850,000 long tons, there was a curtailment in production, bringing it well below the actual capacity of the industry. Nevertheless, the industry continued to be a very substantial factor in the economy of the country until the Philippines became involved in the World War in 1942.

During the war the industry suffered very large damage, and it was estimated that out of the total investment approximately 225,000,000 pesos or 39 per cent was destroyed. About 26 of the 42 sugar centrals were completely destroyed, 13 were partially damaged, while the remainder were left intact. The planters lost 150,000,000 pesos in the form of equipment, buildings, land improvements and animals.

Fourteen Countries Have Relations with China

Shanghai, May 25, 1950.—Fourteen countries have established diplomatic relations with the Central People's Government of China, as follows: Soviet Union, October 3, 1949; Bulgaria, October 4; Romania, October 5; Hungary, October 6; Korean People's Republic, October 6; Czechoslovakia, October 6; Poland, October 7; Mongolia, October 16; German Democratic Republic, October 25; Albania, November 23, 1949; Vietnam Democratic Republic, January 18, 1950; India, April 4; Sweden, May 9; and Denmark, May 11, 1950. The following countries have expressed a desire to establish diplomatic relations with China: Great Britain, Norway, Burma, Israel, Afghanistan, Finland, Switzerland, Pakistan, Holland and Ceylon.

Mechanical Handling Exhibition in Britain Well Attended

London, June 23, 1950.—"Palletization", the system of building up single items into a bulk load on a platform or pallet and moving the load as a complete unit, featured the Second Mechanical Handling Exhibition, held at Olympia from June 6 to 17. Pallets in wood, plywood, steel and aluminum alloys were on display, and in shapes ranging from a single platform to complex structures designed to take specific articles. Some 700 visitors from 41 countries attended the exhibition of labour-saving equipment.

Fork lift trucks, essential partners of the pallet, were shown by eight British firms, some having been designed to pass through narrow doorways, to work in low-ceilinged warehouses and to turn by pivoting. On display was an interesting truck that can handle rolls of paper weighing over a ton, nearly six feet long and three feet in diameter. Another piece of mechanical equipment was a straddle truck, which was formerly available only in the United States, capable of transporting a five-ton load of lumber nearly four feet square and 29 feet long at a speed of 20 miles an hour. The use of radio, for the remote control of overhead travelling cranes and joists for precision positioning of loads, was also featured.

India Divided Into Eight Regions to Expand Production of Foodgrains, Cotton and Jute

Efficiency officer placed in charge of each agricultural area—Other measures in "Grow More Food" campaign include sinking of tube-wells, reclamation of marshy and weed-infested land, extermination of animal pests, and distribution of fertlizers and seeds.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—Mr. Grew has returned to Canada on leave, and commenced his tour of Canada in Hamilton on June 24.)

NEW DELHI, June 10, 1950.—India has been divided into eight agricultural regions, each in charge of an "efficiency officer", in an effort to expand the production of foodgrains, cotton and jute. Hitherto, official encouragement of grain production has often conflicted with the need for bringing more land under cotton and jute. However, the procurement of foodgrains from the rural areas for official distribution has met with considerable success. Up to the end of April, the production of all grains amounted to approximately 3,000,000 tons, compared with around 2,000,000 tons in the corresponding period last year, and against the target of 5,000,000 tons for the year. West Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, Madras and Uttar Pradesh (formerly the United Provinces) have all exceeded their targets for the early part of the year, and Madhya Bharat (formerly the Central Provinces) expects that its target for the year will be met by the middle of June.

Other recent measures in India's "Grow More Food" campaign recently include the sinking of tubewells, reclamation of marshy and weed-infested land, extermination of animal pests and distribution of fertilizers and seeds. The Centre has decided to give loans to the Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for the construction of about 1,500 diesel-run tube-wells for irrigation purposes. Uttar Pradesh is to receive Rs.20,000,000, and 440 wells, irrigating a further 200,000 acres of land, will be constructed by a London firm. Up to the end of February, 1950, 2,300 percolation wells were completed in the state, and 3,000 more were in progress. In the Punjab, 162 percolation wells were completed during February, 1950, and 927 were under construction. West Bengal, Orissa, Mysore and Madhya Bharat have also completed a number of small irrigation schemes.

Orissa Allocates Land to Refugees

Orissa is one of the states which have had to cope with influx of refugees from East Bengal during the past few months. To assist their resettlement the Government of Orissa has prepared a census of all vacant cultivable land in the state and will allow five acres of land to each displaced family as well as granting loans for a house, bullocks, agricultural implements, and so on.

Under the program of "bringing more land under the plough" in Madras, 2,070 acres were newly brought under cultivation during the period March 15 to April 15; in Mysore 80 acres of land were brought under the plough and 107 acres of marshy land reclaimed during the same period. Madras has an ambitious target for fertilizer distribution, and up to the end of January, 1950, 95,723 tons of town compost against the 1949-50 target of 150,000 tons had been distributed to farmers. In the same province, 1,340 tons of chemical fertilizers were distributed

during the fortnight ended March 31, 1950. Travancore and Cochin, Bihar, Madhya Bharat and Punjab are also achieving good results in their efforts to utilize town compost and distribute chemical fertilizers.

An important development of the past fortnight is the setting up of a "village co-operative scheme" in Madras to associate the cultivators more closely with the government's plans for intensive food production. The co-operatives will provide general liaison between the cultivators and officials and be responsible for the efficient distribution of chemical fertilizers, improved seeds and livestock, listing of waste and cultivable land and ensuring that any surplus yield of foodgrains is made available to the government and not hoarded or ploughed back.

The northwest part of the country is faced with the problem of a serious locust invasion. From the early part of the year reports have been received of locus swarms advancing from Persia and Pakistan to the detriment of the latter's cotton crop. Scattered swarms with a density of 1,000-1,400 insects per square mile have been seen in Rajasthan, which is already a deficit area as regards foodgrains. Emergency measures, such as training villagers in reconnaissance and control, insecticide spraying by aircraft and harvesting of particularly susceptible crops, are being taken. Punjab, Saurashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Bombay Province are other areas menaced by the pest.

The Commissioner for Civil Supplies, Rajasthan, visited New Delhi to urge more allotment and expeditious despatch of foodgrains to his province. So far this year the Government of India have allotted 45,152 tons of foodgrains, of which 12,693 tons have been received. The Food Minister of Madras, which is a rice-consuming area, has stated that the present foodstocks in the state are only sufficient to last a fortnight, and that the statutory ration of twelve ounces per head in urban areas and sixteen ounces in rural areas, is being maintained only with great difficulty.

Estimates of Food Imports Continue to Rise

India's food imports for 1950, declared at 1,300,000 tons in January, and raised to 1,500,000 tons in March, are now estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 2,000,000 tons in spite of the carry-over of 1,500,000 tons from last year and a distinct improvement in procurement methods. The shifting total of imports reflects the annual struggle at the Food Ministers' Conference when the states pitch their demands as high as possible and the Centre tries to bring them down. The differences narrow during the course of the year when the states find themselves forced to accept smaller figures than originally demanded and the Centre is forced to allot more liberal grants of foodgrains. The first rise in imports from 1,300,000 tons to 1,500,000 tons in March was accounted for by Madras' requirements for an increase in its quota of 300,000 tons. The further rise to about 2,000,000 tons is the result of the demands of Rajasthan, Hyderabad and Bombay, whose needs in the beginning were depreciated. The increase will include the import from Burma of 100,000 tons of rice.

Angola Produces Many Agricultural Products for Export

Leopoldville, May 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Among the agricultural products of Angola (other than animal and fish) for which export markets exist, the following may be mentioned: Beans, castor seed and oil, cocoa, coffee, corn, cotton, manioc, palm oil and kernels, peanuts, rice, rubber, sesame, sisal, raffia, and other fibres, sugar, timber, tobacco.

Transportation and Communications in Colombia Are Relatively Limited

Barranquilla and Cartagena are main ports on Atlantic side and Buenaventura on the Pacific Coast—Shipping services to Colombia from Canada increased—Highways are generally in poor condition —Cargo and passengers carried by airways increased.

By W. Ross Van, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the fourth in a series of articles on economic conditions in Colombia during 1949. One peso equals $0.5641 Canadian.)

BOGOTÁ, April 11, 1950.—The principal ocean ports of Colombia are Barranquilla and Cartagena on the Atlantic side and Buenaventura on the Pacific Coast. Cargo received at Barranquilla for inland regions of a type that cannot be flown in by air, is transported by river-boat up the Magdalena River and, if destined for Bogotá, is transhipped at Puerto Salgar. Under favourable conditions, river transport time from Barranquilla to the point of rail shipping is ten days to two weeks; should the river be low, three to four weeks. Due to a shortage of rolling stock and inefficient handling, congestion and delay is caused at the railhead. The actual rail transport time to Bogotá is ten hours, although total time from Barranquilla is four to six weeks. The only work carried out at the port at Barranquilla during the year was the installation of a dyke as a means of controlling the silt which forms at the mouth of the river. An additional dyke was commenced prior to the end of the year.

Cargo arriving at Cartagena is usually transhipped through the Panama Canal to the port of Buenaventura. The other alternatives are air cargo or transhipment by truck to river-boats at Barranquilla. These methods, however, are more costly than having the cargo sent through the canal direct to Buenaventura and then sent inland by truck or train. The port facilities at Cartagena are adequate, the only problem being inland transportation.

Buenaventura is the only Pacific Coast port suitable for ocean-going ships, and is connected to the interior by both rail and road. In so far as Bogotá is concerned, shipments can be brought directly up by truck; or by train as far as Armenia, transhipment taking place here by truck to the connecting railhead at Ibague, a distance of about 50 miles, and then continuing by rail to Bogotá. The principal difficulties which lead to congestion are lack of sufficient rail and truck transportation, as well as landslides which frequently result in complete road and rail blockage in many places. During the year an extension to the wharves at Buenaventura was completed, together with partial completion of an additional warehouse.

New Shipping Service Inaugurated from Canada

The principal scheduled cargo shipping services to Colombia from Canada during the year 1949 were: West Coast of Canada—Grace Lines, Independence Line, Moore-McCormack; East Coast of Canada—Saguenay Terminals, Swedish American. Arrangements were made for the Flota Mercante Grancolombiana to provide a direct monthly service to Canada commencing late this month. Montreal will be the terminal for the Flota during the summer months, with Saint John, N.B., or Halifax as the winter port. The Flota is owned and operated by interests in Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador. The present fleet consists of 11 ships, together with 12 chartered ships. Only cargo is carried. Contracts for two new ships, similar to the Canadian Vickers design, have been awarded to

the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company of Glasgow. Unfortunately, Canadian prices were unable to meet the quotation offered by the United Kingdom firm, due to the devaluation last September of the pound sterling.

The Flota Mercante Grancolombiana carried a total of 720,000 tons during 1949 between Eastern and Gulf American ports and the three South American countries operating the fleet, showing an increase of 152,649 tons over 1948. The receipts for the year amounted to 38,000,000 pesos.

The competition offered by the Flota Mercante Grancolombiana has greatly affected the principal American line servicing these countries, Grace Lines. The Flota accepted from Colombian importers payment for shipments in pesos, whereas other lines were not able to do so. It is believed, however, that the Flota has now agreed to receive payment only in dollars after May, 1950. It is difficult to say whether or not the company can meet the competition, especially of the Grace Lines, owing to their fixed schedules as opposed to the uncertain schedule of the Flota ships, and to less efficient handling of cargo and documentation.

The railway network in Colombia comprises 15 railway systems, ten of which are administered by the national government, three by departments, and two are privately owned. The mileage of the national railroads is 2,360 kilometres, with 615 kilometres for all others. The general condition of railroads is poor, and landslides during the rainy season block and congest rail transport. The lack of rolling stock was slightly improved in 1949 by the purchase of equipment from the United States and the United Kingdom.

Colombia is serviced by three telegraph companies: All America Cables and Radio Inc., Marconi, and Empresa Nacional de Radiocomunicaciones. The major complaint regarding the services of these companies within the country is that of slow delivery of messages.

Highways Are in Poor Condition

Generally speaking the highways are in a poor condition. Improvements were made in a number of areas throughout the year. However,

M.V. Ciudad de Maracaibo, built by Canadian Vickers, Limited, in Montreal, for the Flota Mercante Grancolombiana, which inaugurated a monthly service last April from Montreal to Venezuela and Colombia.

the Department of Public Works lacked sufficient funds for maintenance. It is anticipated that increased expenditures will be provided for maintenance and highway improvement.

Trucking is one of the most important methods of heavy transportation. Despite the critical exchange situation, the government authorized importations of trucks and parts in order that adequate services might be maintained. During parts of the year the principal arteries are obstructed by landslides caused by the heavy torrential rains. As a result traffic becomes congested, ports are unable to be cleared, and the inadequate storage facilities become overtaxed.

The principal domestic aviation companies operating in Colombia at the present time are: passenger and cargo—Avianca, Lansa and Saeta; and cargo—S.A.M., Latco and Aida. The cargo and passengers carried have increased from 590,926 kilos and 5,680 passengers in 1931 to 109,000,000 kilos and 703,929 passengers in 1948 and 143,000,000 kilos and 797,184 passengers in 1949. The only noticeable additions to any of the airlines in Colombia was the purchase of two DC-4's by Avianca. All air mail was carried by Avianca, and first-class ordinary mail by S.A.M. Passenger fares increased 25 per cent during the year by mutual agreement of the various domestic lines. Cargo rates are still competitive and can be considered to be very reasonable. During the year three fatal accidents were recorded. Of importance was the opening up of a new direct route from Bogotá to New York by Avianca, with a bi-weekly service.

With 120 radio stations in Colombia, the maximum wattage for the most powerful station does not exceed 10,000 watts. The majority of stations are small independent commercial ones, not capable of operating beyond their own immediate long-wave vicinity. The principal radio stations are: Radio Nacional in Bogotá, which is owned and operated by the Government of Colombia; Emisora Nuevo Mundo in Bogotá; La Voz de Medellin in Medellin; and Emisoras Unidas in Barranquilla.

Population of Canada Increased

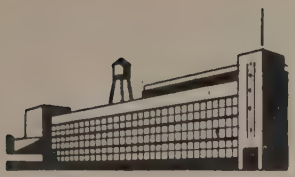
Canada's population at March 1, 1950, was 13,766,000, an increase of 59,000 over the figure for December 1, 1949. The gain in the latest quarter compares with estimated increases of 71,000 in the quarter from September 1 to December 1 last year and 87,000 from June 1 to September 1 when there were larger net increases from immigration added to the gains from natural increase. The annual estimate for June 1, 1949, was 13,549,000, the estimated nine-month increase to March 1 this year being 217,000.—*(D.B.S., May 12)*

Devaluation Has Little Effect on Dutch Exports

The Hague, April 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Devaluation has had little effect in increasing Dutch exports during 1949, according to the Agricultural Foundation. It is pointed out that agricultural exports during January-September, 1949, increased over the same period in 1948 by 41 per cent, while those during the remainder of the year increased by 44 per cent over the equivalent period of 1948.

Dutch exports to countries which have not devalued show an increase since September, 1949, of 15 per cent. However, during the first nine months of the year, shipments were 32 per cent greater than in 1948.

The total increase in quantity of exports over the year as a whole was uniform at 51 per cent.



Industrial Inquiries

Firms in foreign countries consider Canada as a possible market for their products, some of which may be manufactured here for domestic consumption and for export. The following inquiries have been received by the Industrial Development Division, Foreign Trade Service, which is in a position to furnish information concerning the company concerned and its products. In submitting requests for further details, the file number should be quoted.

Organic Shredder—A United States firm has developed and patented a small machine for use by home gardeners, truck farmers, etc., for the shredding of plant and animal residues for eventual use as mulch or fertilizer. The firm desires to have this unit produced and sold in Canada on a licence or royalty basis. (File 5-1721)

Plastic Hair Cutter—A British firm has produced and is now marketing a novel plastic home hair cutter for use in conjunction with a safety razor which can be readily used for the cutting or trimming of men's, ladies' and particularly children's hair. The firm desires to contact a Canadian plastic manufacturer with the object of having this device produced and distributed in Canada on a royalty or licence basis. (File 5-1839)

Toast Racks—Toast racks manufactured from stainless steel coil spring are offered by a British firm for production and sale in Canada under licence or royalty arrangements. (File 5-1838)

Bookbinding Glue—A Swiss inventor has perfected a formula for use in the production of a new type of glue for bookbinding. He desires to sell the manufacturing rights to a Canadian firm. (File 5-1651)

International Refugee—A Latvian construction engineer now resident in Germany desires to emigrate to Canada for the purpose of establishing a plant for the manufacture of terrazzo plates, roofing tiles, etc. (File 5-1665)

Glass Factory—A fully-equipped modern glass factory located in Calcutta, India, is offered for sale or lease. This factory was built and operated under the supervision of an expert Czech glass manufacturer, but due to certain internal difficulties the company has ceased operations. The Indian Government is anxious to interest foreign capital in re-establishing this plant. (File 5-636)

Air Heating Equipment—A highly experienced and reputable French manufacturer of heating equipment desires to contact a Canadian manufacturer of air heating equipment with the object of securing the rights to produce and distribute the Canadian designed units in Europe under licence or royalty arrangements. The French firm wishes to deal only with a well established Canadian firm which could provide techniques and patents which would be an advance on present French methods. (File 5-636)

Tools and Dies—A United States firm which in the past has enjoyed a substantial tool and die business in Canada, now contemplates making arrangements with a substantial die shop for the manufacture of a selected range of these items in Canada. These items consist of a variety of die assemblies, punches and bushings, set-up equipment, set-up plugs, templates, notching dies, rounding dies, drilling and tapping jigs, tee slot die sets, etc.; adjustable, magnetic and custom-built dies. (File 5-1776)

Steam Generator—A United States firm desires to interest a Canadian manufacturer in the production and sale in Canada of a steam generator in sizes ranging from 10 to 100 h.p. and with working pressures up to 150 pounds. These generators are designed for use in dairies, canneries, laundries, rubber plants, kitchens, etc. (File 5-1789)

Portable Steam Cleaner—A United States firm offers for production and distribution in Canada both a portable and stationary steam cleaning unit for use in steam cleaning engines, car and truck chassis, tractors, farm machinery, poultry, hog and dairy farm equipment, floors, walls, building exteriors, etc. (File 5-1789)

Ruck-sack—A Norwegian inventor has developed and patented a new type of ruck-sack and carrying frame which he offers for production and distribution in Canada on a licence or royalty basis or by outright purchase of patents. (File 5-1702)

Canadian Honey Crop Reduced Last Year

Canada's 1949 honey crop amounted to 33,204,000 pounds, according to the second and final estimate for the year. This was sharply below the 1948 near-record crop of 45,145,000 pounds, but equal in size to the 1940-44 average. The value of last year's crop was $5,179,000 compared with $9,336,000 in 1948, while the value of beeswax was $196,000 compared with $295,000. The drop in honey production in 1949 was common to all provinces except British Columbia.

British Guiana Mining Company Buying Dredging Equipment

Port-of-Spain, April 27, 1950.—(FTS)—The Canadian-financed British Guiana Diamond Mining Corporation Limited is to install a $500,000 bucket dredge, diamond washing pans and jigs capable of treating some 750,000 cubic yards of gravel a year. The company has been granted exclusive permission and dredging concessions on the Meamu and Mazaruni Rivers. Recently 200 carats of diamonds were recovered from 200 cubic feet of gravel in the Meamu area and gold is reported to be present in all deposits.

Pastoral Prospects in South West Africa Good

Cape Town, May 29, 1950.—(FTS)—Heavy rains in recent months have brought relief to farmers in South West Africa, and pastoral prospects are generally very good. The restocking of karakul farms is proceeding well, and it is estimated that stock losses due to drought in 1949 will soon be repaired.

As is usual, prior to the opening of the karakul pelt season in June, business conditions are dull. Local returns for pelts are considered satisfactory at prices from 28s. to 40s. per pelt for selected types, though deliveries are limited.

On recent sales in New York, consignments of South West African pelts realized an average price of 36s. 10d. per pelt, the general average for offerings being from 33s. 8d. to 34s. 5d. per pelt. The demand for pelts in London and on the continent is keen, with the result there is very little re-export to the United States. Nevertheless, the Union Government is seeking to stop the loss of dollar income that goes on by the purchase of pelts by New York operators, with so-called cheap sterling, for export to London and re-direction to the United States.

The following table gives details of South West Africa's external trade during the past two years:

Imports	1948	1949
From Union	£ 7,873,615	£ 9,529,204
From Overseas	2,627,613	2,052,350
Total	£10,501,228	£11,581,554
Exports		
To Union	£ 2,627,613	£ 3,967,453
To Overseas	9,409,009	10,739,940
Total	£12,036,622	£14,707,393

Canadian Exports, by Areas

	May			January—May		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	28.1	73.7	50.2	137.5	280.3	189.7
America	2.1	5.4	2.8	8.0	29.1	13.2
Africa	1.5	13.8	4.3	7.8	34.2	17.1
Asia	0.8	9.4	11.4	4.0	51.9	27.9
Oceania	3.5	3.0	4.0	19.6	16.8	16.9
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	36.1	105.3	72.8	177.0	412.3	264.8
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	20.5	122.5	176.1	98.6	582.3	733.3
Latin America	1.7	11.9	13.7	7.7	48.4	46.9
Europe	5.8	25.0	18.9	22.3	87.0	59.8
Other Foreign Countries	2.9	8.4	5.6	15.5	39.4	36.7
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	30.9	167.7	214.3	144.1	757.2	876.6
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	67.0	272.9	287.0	321.1	1,169.6	1,141.4

Canadian Exports, by Countries

	May			January—May		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	27,889	72,403	48,665	135,332	274,887	183,561
Ireland	217	962	1,185	1,989	3,547	4,431
Gibraltar	1	.....	17	2	262	93
Malta	21	315	341	189	1,620	1,580
TOTAL EUROPE	28,128	73,680	50,208	137,512	280,316	189,665
America:						
Newfoundland	725	.....	.....	2,504	(a)9,229	.....
Bermuda	155	470	294	528	1,780	1,248
Barbados	82	698	509	385	2,338	1,519
Jamaica	476	1,210	589	1,818	3,634	2,956
Trinidad and Tobago	329	1,486	687	1,392	5,755	3,125
Bahamas	163	230	137	766	1,053	848
Leeward and Windward Islands		626	327		2,126	1,366
British Honduras	37	42	37	107	230	175
British Guiana	132	659	258	542	2,904	1,980
Falkland Islands	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....
TOTAL AMERICA	2,099	5,422	2,838	8,042	29,054	13,217
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	1,301	116	78	6,516	256	114
Union of South Africa		12,889	3,922		30,318	15,812
Other British South Africa		2	.....		5	1
Southern Rhodesia	108	483	143	574	1,281	427
Gambia	2	.....	.....	10	1	10
Gold Coast	26	102	52	43	644	234
Nigeria	7	14	14	30	894	96
Sierra Leone	24	31	32	86	120	94
Other British West Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	3	8	.....	190	21	56
British East Africa	66	150	60	361	689	268
TOTAL AFRICA	1,537	13,795	4,301	7,810	34,229	17,112

NOTE: Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

(a) January—March, 1949.

	May			January—May		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	248	3,457	6,744	1,336	36,122	13,000
Pakistan		4,526	1,445		8,914	5,374
Ceylon	28	226	2,276	96	1,111	3,770
Aden	7	6	.....	46	33	3
Federation of Malaya	222	731	309	1,330	2,693	2,508
Other British East Indies	1	.....	2	3	1	23
Hong Kong	241	481	638	1,099	2,991	3,227
TOTAL ASIA	786	9,427	11,414	4,025	51,865	27,905
Oceania:						
Australia	2,486	1,436	3,758	13,207	12,018	13,117
New Zealand	1,000	1,513	214	6,213	4,724	3,612
Fiji	15	25	24	157	82	143
Other British Oceania	1	.....	.....	42	15	3
TOTAL OCEANIA	3,502	2,974	3,996	19,619	16,839	16,875
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	36,052	105,299	72,758	177,010	412,304	264,773
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	20,441	121,199	175,290	97,960	577,004	727,090
Alaska	7	86	104	39	391	350
American Virgin Islands	3	2	13	12	48	63
Hawaii	73	502	399	460	3,308	2,252
Puerto Rico	18	654	291	103	1,487	3,503
United States Oceania	.....	7	15	3	92	66
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	20,542	122,450	176,112	98,577	582,330	733,324
Latin America:						
Argentina	493	79	2,833	1,840	1,561	5,725
Bolivia	7	105	22	39	561	218
Brazil	470	1,530	770	1,635	8,048	3,672
Chile	68	388	149	303	1,472	483
Colombia	80	984	1,683	428	3,873	4,456
Costa Rica	14	109	194	48	735	775
Cuba	52	1,362	1,778	397	5,881	6,817
Dominican Republic	8	112	133	228	852	1,117
Ecuador	4	138	93	19	740	354
El Salvador	3	110	111	19	355	517
Guatemala	13	101	181	53	488	945
Haiti (Republic of)	7	71	182	39	782	982
Honduras	33	36	61	89	314	164
Mexico	142	2,653	1,244	1,252	6,306	4,809
Nicaragua	3	60	57	49	287	363
Panama	36	2,142	249	158	6,778	3,290
Paraguay	2	8	3	5	50	25
Peru	78	310	583	396	1,772	1,264
Uruguay	10	398	104	111	1,275	386
Venezuela	143	1,156	3,291	621	6,318	10,509
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,666	11,852	13,721	7,729	48,448	46,871
Europe:						
Albania	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Austria	.....	726	403	8	2,608	823
Belgium and Luxembourg	559	5,399	4,377	2,060	13,880	14,317
Bulgaria	3	5	60	6	22	126
Czechoslovaksa	327	447	48	938	1,594	319
Denmark	43	307	116	186	2,309	459

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

	May			January—May		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.						
Europe—Conc.						
Estonia				1		
Finland	26	97	18	129	286	347
France	670	6,337	2,163	3,368	17,820	8,777
Germany	1,345	4,942	1,082	5,133	13,892	2,838
Greece	208	100	365	398	930	838
Hungary		5	1	1	61	43
Iceland	4	17	163	6	670	328
Italy	116	1,323	932	591	4,586	3,733
Latvia	94			152		
Lithuania	66			67		
Netherlands	721	1,057	739	3,349	5,173	4,278
Norway	944	969	2,996	2,947	6,268	6,627
Poland	56	84	541	425	182	1,008
Portugal	14	998	198	63	4,257	2,508
Azores and Madeira		3	21	1	41	96
Roumania	2	6	38	22	58	86
Spain		18	33	19	139	3,605
Sweden	422	563	844	1,639	2,213	1,590
Switzerland	66	1,533	3,324	267	9,857	6,390
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	143	2	38	531	28	46
Yugoslavia	1	44	354	4	159	577
TOTAL EUROPE	5,830	24,982	18,854	22,316	87,033	59,759
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan					2	49
Arabia		466	172		2,132	454
Belgian Congo	6	218	126	44	1,185	665
Burma*	33	2		79	42	2
China	223	513	97	1,065	5,720	1,376
Greenland		1	8		9	21
Egypt	54	324	111	141	3,103	2,791
Ethiopia		2	1		25	24
French Africa	221	172	98	263	1,776	1,062
French East Indies	3	52	3	11	136	24
French Guiana	2	2		3	2	4
French Oceania	4	16	65	39	99	250
French West Indies	12	5		60	19	6
Madagascar	1	30	12	4	52	69
St-Pierre and Miquelon	20	118	85	66	423	394
Iran		741	88	38	1,229	529
Iraq	3	75	2	24	323	45
Israel*	6	1,610	268	36	4,608	6,954
Jordan		1	15		133	42
Tripoli		6			11	225
Other Italian Africa						
Japan	1,175	297	1,818	9,789	1,528	9,211
Korea			6		18	1,099
Liberia	4	18	8	12	62	39
Morocco	5	112	133	39	477	687
Indonesia	87	420	258	325	2,767	1,704
Surinam	2	66	90	15	339	449
Netherlands Antilles	21	167	200	90	895	792
Philippine Islands	132	1,348	920	684	5,160	4,399
Portuguese Africa	179	171	223	823	1,545	970
Portuguese Asia		25			145	32
Siam	2	61	189	9	285	674
Canary Islands		5			21	19
Spanish Africa			2		10	53
Syria	3	103	77	27	2,659	484
Turkey	746	1,222	515	1,903	2,496	1,075
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	2,905	8,369	5,590	15,474	39,436	36,673
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	30,946	167,650	214,278	144,096	757,248	876,630
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	66,998	272,948	287,036	321,106	1,169,552	1,141,402

* Included in "Total Asia" and in "Total Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.

British Exports to Canada During May Recorded Large Increase in Value

Shipments totalled £12.4 million, the highest United States dollar value since export drive began—Daily rate was 23 per cent above that for April—Exports to the United States also increased.

LONDON, June 16, 1950.—(FTS)—United Kingdom exports to Canada in May yielded a higher United States dollar value than in any month since the export drive began. The preliminary trade returns for May put the value of exports to Canada at £12·4 million. The daily rate carried on the improvement which started last October and was actually 23 per cent above the April rate.

Exports to the United States in May amounted to £8·2 million. This represents a recovery of 30 per cent in the daily rate of exports as compared with the low April figure. The dollar equivalent of May exports to the United States was the highest for any month since January, 1949.

Progress of Dollar Export Drive

	U.S.	Canada	
	Monthly averages		
	(U.S.$'000,000)		Conversion rate
1949—			
1st quarter	21.2	26.7	$4.03=£1
2nd quarter	13.4	26.5	$4.03=£1
3rd quarter	15.1	25.2	$4.03=£1
4th quarter	18.7	20.0	$2.80=£1
1950—			
1st quarter	18.8	23.9	$2.80=£1
April	15.6	25.0	$2.80=£1
May	23.0	34.7	$2.80=£1

Results in the Canadian market are the most noteworthy as average dollar prices of British exports to the dollar area have fallen. Industries which have contributed most to the recovery are: road vehicles (particularly private cars), iron and steel, whisky, pottery and glass, and machinery.

Total United Kingdom exports in May were £183 million—only £1·4 million less than the record figure for March which contained one more working day. Imports at £228·8 million established a new high record, due mainly to the increased price of certain raw materials. The excess of imports over exports during the month was £40 million. Though lower than in April, this was higher than the first quarter's average.

Amendment Made to Trade Compilation

The following amendment has been made to the compilation of Shipping Documents and Customs Regulations for Cuba, as prepared by the International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce:

Consular Invoices (page 1).

As from August 1, 1950, consular invoices covering shipments to Cuba must show the number of the Cuban tariff item under which the merchandise concerned is dutiable. Instructions to this effect have been issued to Cuban Consuls, who will use a classifying guide which has been prepared by the Cuban Bureau of Statistics based on previous imports.

It is provided further that in the case of shipments made by intermediaries, and not direct by the manufacturers or producers, the consular certification is not to be stamped on the shipping documents unless the intermediary presents to the consul the original commercial invoice issued by the manufacturer or producer.

Trade Commissioner Service Makes Territorial Changes

The following changes in territories for which Canadian Trade Commissioners in Latin America are responsible take effect on July 1, 1950:

(*a*) Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Bogotá, Colombia, will assume responsibility for Ecuador. The office in Lima, Peru, was formerly responsible for this territory.

Canadian Geographical Society Map.

(*b*) Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima, Peru, will assume responsibility for Bolivia. The office in Santiago, Chile, was formerly responsible for this territory.

(*c*) Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Guatemala City, Guatemala, will assume responsibility for Panama and the Canal Zone. The office in Bogotá, Colombia, was formerly responsible for this territory.

C. S. Bissett Posted to Buenos Aires

C. S. Bissett

Clifford Sifton Bissett, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner at Caracas, Venezuela, since April, 1946, has been appointed Commercial Secretary for Canada in Buenos Aires, where he will succeed Mr. H. L. Browne. Born at Hartney, Man., in 1897, Mr. Bissett was educated in Edmonton, and graduated from the University of Alberta with a bachelor of commerce degree. He joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in September, 1925, and was posted to Cape Town in August, 1926, as Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner, being promoted trade commissioner in October, 1928, in charge of that office. Mr. Bissett was transferred to Lima, Peru, in April, 1930; to Tientsin, China, in October, 1934; to Havana, Cuba, in March, 1937, and to Mexico City in July, 1942. He served during the First World War as a private in the 32nd Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force; the 3rd East Kent Regiment (The Buffs), as a lieutenant; and with the Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force as a flying officer.

A. P. Bissonnet Arrives in Karachi

A. P. Bissonnet

Alfred Pike Bissonnet, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in Rome for the last three years, has been appointed Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada in Karachi, Pakistan. He succeeds Mr. G. A. Browne, who will shortly take up a new appointment in Washington, as Commercial Secretary for Canada. Mr. Bissonnet was born at Stanstead, Que., in 1914, receiving his education at Stanstead College and the University of Bishop's College, from which he graduated in 1936 with a B.A. degree. After five years with the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, in Montreal, he enlisted in 1942 in the Royal Highlanders of Canada, being appointed a lieutenant in that unit, serving in Canada, Great Britain, France and Belgium. He was wounded while serving with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry at Antwerp. Mr. Bissonnet joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in March, 1946, and the following year was posted to Rome.

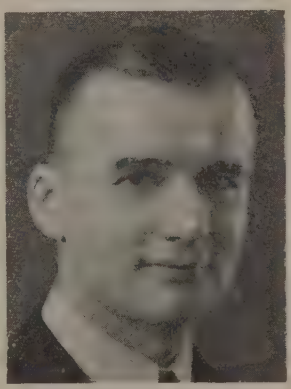
M. R. M. Dale Posted to Santiago

Mathew Robert Macgowan Dale, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in Sydney, Australia, since April, 1948, has been appointed Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada in Santiago, Chile. He succeeds Mr. E. H. Maguire, who was posted to Madrid, Spain, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Mr. Dale was born at Outlook, Sask., in 1916, and was educated in Saskatoon and Regina, graduating from the University of Saskatchewan with a B.A. (Economics) degree. He later did post-graduate work at the University of Toronto. Mr. Dale joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in November, 1945, and was posted to Auckland, New Zealand, in June, 1946, as Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, being later transferred to Wellington, when the office was moved. He was transferred to Sydney, Australia, in April, 1948. Mr. Dale served in the Royal Canadian Artillery from 1939 to 1945, when he retired with the rank of captain, and was also attached to headquarters of the 1st Canadian Division.

M. R. M. Dale

T. R. G. Fletcher Arrives in Hong Kong

Thomas Reginald George Fletcher, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong for the last year, has been appointed Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at that post. He succeeds Mr. K. F. Noble, who will proceed to Cape Town as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Mr. Fletcher was born in Toronto in 1919, being educated in that city and in Montreal. He graduated from the University of Toronto in 1941 with a bachelor of commerce degree. Mr. Fletcher served with the Canadian Army in Canada, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany from 1942 to 1945, and was discharged with the rank of captain. He joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in October, 1945, and was posted to Melbourne, Australia, in July, 1946, as Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.



T. R. G. Fletcher

Annual Report

The Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the Calendar Year 1949, which was tabled in the House of Commons on June 22, 1950, is now available for distribution. Copies may be obtained for 25 cents each from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brockville—Chamber of Commerce.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Gananoque—Chamber of Commerce.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada in New Delhi since May, 1948, and previously in Bombay, commenced his tour of Canada on June 19.

Toronto—June 26-July 6. Kingston—July 7. Montreal—July 10-19.

S. V. Allen, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg since April, 1948, commenced his tour of this country on April 6 in Montreal. Besides Natal and the Transvaal, in South Africa, his territory includes Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Vancouver—July 3-8. Calgary—July 11.

J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Cairo since October, 1947, commenced his tour of this country on May 22 in Windsor, Ont. Besides Egypt, his territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

Saint John—July 25-26.
Halifax—July 28.
Vancouver—August 21-26.
Winnipeg—September 5.
Ottawa—September 8-12.
Kingston—September 13.
Gananoque-Brockville—September 14.
Montreal—September 15-30.

A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Havana since January, 1949, commenced his tour of this country on May 29 in Toronto. Besides Cuba, his territory includes the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Montreal—June 22-July 4.
Quebec—July 5.
Saint John, N.B.—July 7-11.
Halifax—July 13-15.
St. John's, Nfld.—July 17.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Shipments to Burma Require Import Licences

Bombay, June 8, 1950.—(FTS)—Under the Import Control Regulations in force in Burma almost every article of importance that enters into the import trade of Burma requires a licence. The instructions issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Supply of the Burmese Government contain a clause stating that applications for import licences must invariably be submitted and licences obtained before the goods are shipped from the country of export. Strict compliance with this particular instruction is insisted upon. Otherwise the goods will be confiscated or heavy penalties may be imposed ranging up to three times the value of the goods. Canadian exporters must make absolutely certain before shipment that the requisite licence or licences have been obtained by the importer in Burma. They should also consign the goods and prepare the documents only in the name or names of those to whom import licences have been granted. The exporter who does not take these precautions runs the risk of either the goods being confiscated or being abandoned by the importers themselves in view of the heavy penalties that are being imposed for any slight deviation from the Burmese Import Regulations.

Burma Requires Import Licence for Sample Goods

Bombay, June 12, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Commerce and Supply of Burma issued a notice on May 27 requiring importers to obtain a permit from the Minister of Supply before importing bona fide sample goods for purposes of demonstration, advertisement and free distribution, etc., supplied free of charge and exceeding Rs.100 in value.

Cuban Consular Invoices Must Show Item Numbers

Hanava, June 13, 1950.—(FTS)—As from August 1, 1950, consular invoices covering shipments to Cuba must show the number of the Cuban tariff item under which the merchandise concerned is dutiable. Instructions to this effect have been issued to Cuban Consuls, who will use a classifying guide which has been prepared by the Cuban Bureau of Statistics based on previous imports.

It is provided further that in the case of shipments made by intermediaries, and not direct by the manufacturers or producers, the consular certification is not to be stamped on the shipping documents unless the intermediary presents to the consul the original commercial invoice issued by the manufacturer or producer.

Japan Imposing Customs Duties and Excise Taxes

Tokyo, June 8, 1950.—(FTS)—Although official regulations have not been issued by the Japanese Government regarding the imposition of duties on merchandise imported into Japan, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry has reported that, effective July 1, duties will be levied on goods imported for other than occupation personnel at the rates set forth in the Import Tariff of Japan, 1949. This tariff, it is understood, is to be revised at a session of the Japanese Diet during the present year.

Commodity, gasoline and other applicable excise taxes will also be imposed on all non-military imports from July 1. The commodity tax rate on automobiles is 20 per cent ad valorem for passenger cars of less than 120-inch wheel base and 30 per cent for larger passenger cars.

New Zealand Import Restrictions Amended

Wellington, June 9, 1950.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Customs Department announced today that an additional allocation had been fixed for imports of wooden handles for tools imported from Canada and the United States to the extent of 50 per cent of the amounts of 1949 period licences. This allocation is additional to those previously provided for imports during each half of the year.

It is expected that the value involved in this allocation is about NZ£15,000 ($46,250 Canadian), of which about NZ£13,500 ($41,580 Canadian) are expected to be spent on handles from the United States and the remainder ($4,620 Canadian) from Canada. Similar allocations have previously been made for the first and second half-yearly periods of 1950, making the total allocation for 1950 in the vicinity of £45,000.

Venezuelan Consular Invoices Should be Stamped

Caracas, June 20, 1950. (FTS)—Paragraph two of the sub-section, "consignee is owner of the goods", in the article entitled "Four Important Factors Govern Sales to Venezuelan Importers", published in *Foreign Trade*, April 8, 1950, explains the procedure whereby importers might obtain a further ninety days' credit by securing from the Venezuelan Customs a copy of the consular invoice in addition to establishing a ninety-day bond for the bill-of-lading.

The Ministry of the Treasury has now amplified the directive mentioned therein by recommending that all exporters stamp all seven copies of the consular invoice, in the case solely of shipments on terms of "sight draft—documents on payment", with the following stamp in red ink "Embarque contro documentos mediante pago giro a la vista, enviado al Banco . . ."

The name of the Venezuelan collecting bank would have to be added in red ink in the space provided.

The exporter's co-operation in naming the collecting bank will reduce to the absolute minimum the investigation which the Customs House would have to make to determine whether the documents are, or not, available to the importer who makes application to establish the ninety-day bond. Experience shows that, henceforth, this investigation, necessarily to date among a large number of banks, will not be undertaken where the documents are not so stamped but that the application to establish a bond will be granted and the goods released, whether the draft has been dealt with or not.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires — W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O.

Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.

Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. Jackson, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. Van Tighem, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. Dale, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.

Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.

Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.

Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—W. Jones, Acting Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse.

Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.

Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400.

Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. Fletcher, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes French Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. F. Renwick, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.

Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building.

Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

The Hague—D. A. B. Marshall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Territory includes Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.

Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. Bissonnet, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. Gravel, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.

Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. Palmer, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores, Gibraltar and Madeira.

Singapore

Singapore—R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—D. S. Armstrong, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

Cape Town—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.
Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117.
Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Rio de Oro and Spanish Morocco.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.
Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.
Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.
Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.
Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.
Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.
Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.
Territory includes Bermuda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—T. F. M. NEWTON, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.
Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations June 20	Nominal Quotations June 27
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·3275	·3275
		Free	·2085	·1221	·1221
Austria	Schilling	Export	.....	·0515	·0515
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·4640	2·4640
Belgium and Belgium Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0220	·0219
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0183	·0183
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6417	·6417
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0598	·0598
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2310	·2310
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0233	·0183	·0183
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5641	·5641
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1980	·1980
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0220	·0220
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1592	·1592
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0815	·0815
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·1587	3·1587
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4400	·4400
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·7748	2·7748
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0048	·0048
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0037	·0032	·0032
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0063	·0063
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0174	·0174
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2619	·2619
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2200	·2200
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5500	·5500
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1925	·1925
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0675	·0675
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2310	·2310
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	.....	.....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	3·0800	3·0800
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0018	·0018
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	.....	.....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1273	·1273
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2895	·2895
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5833	·5833
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	3·0800	3·0800
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2200	·2200
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1540	·1540
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3325	·3325
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	.....	.....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0688	·0699
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5500	·5500
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0385	·0385
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3593	·3593
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·1008	·1008
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2126	·2126
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2541	·2544
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	.....	.....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3911	·3911
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·7241	·7241
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3289	·3289
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	.....	.....

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa:

Assistance Available from Trade Commissioners
Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Port Facilities Aid Foreign Trade
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

Discuss your Problems with

Foreign Trade Service

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